



GRAIN & FEED JOURNALS

CONSOLIDATED

A Merger of Grain Dealers Journal, American Elevator & Grain Trade, Grain World and Price Current-Grain Reporter

Vol. XCV. No. 9.

Chicago 4, Ill., U. S. A., November 14, 1945

Price \$2.00 Per Year, 25 Cents Per Copy



New Concrete Elevator at Protection, Kan.

(For description see page 343)

Directory of the Grain Trade

In Organized Markets Only Members of the Local Grain Exchange Will Be Listed

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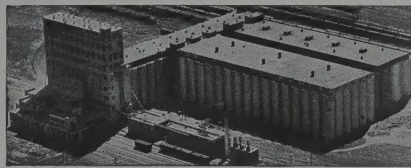
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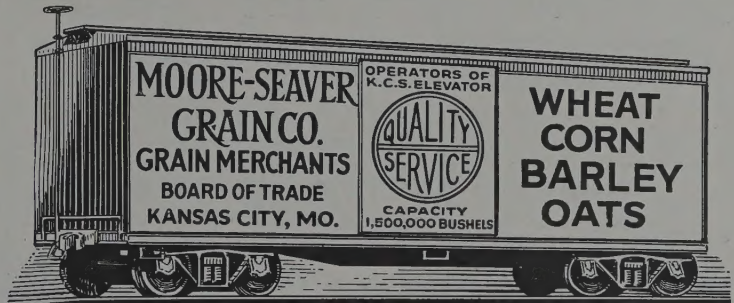
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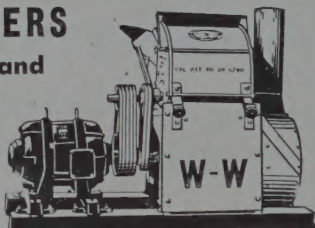
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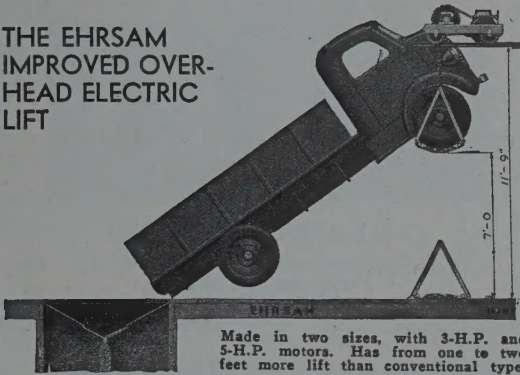
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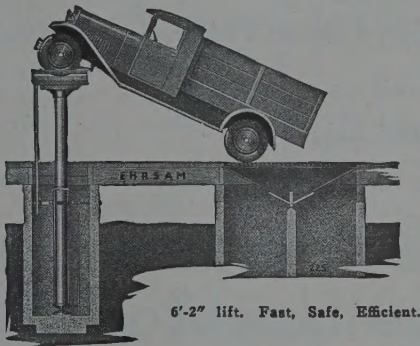
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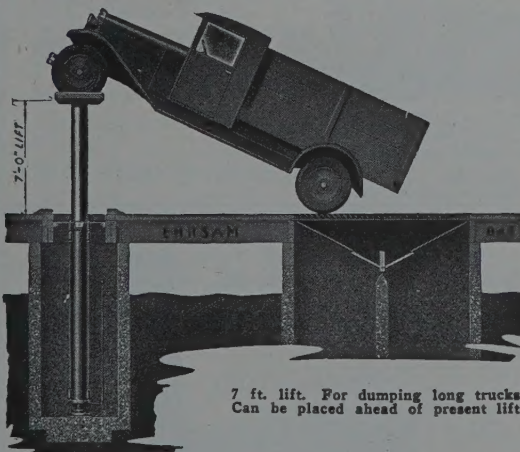
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SALES, SHIPMENTS AND RETURNS. Is designed to save time and prevent errors. Left hand pages are ruled for information regarding "Sales" and "Shipments"; right hand pages for "Returns." Column headings provide spaces for complete records of each transaction on one line. Book contains 80 double pages of ledger paper, size 10 3/4 x 16 inches, with 8-page index. Spaces provided for recording 2,200 cars. Bound in heavy canvas with keratol corners. Weight, 3 3/4 lbs. Order Form 14AA. Price \$3.50, plus postage.

GRAIN SHIPPING LEDGER for keeping a complete record of 4,000 carloads. Facing pages are given to each firm to whom you ship. Book contains 80 double pages of ledger paper with 16-page index, size 10 1/2 x 15 3/4 inches, well bound with black cloth covers and keratol back and corners. Weight, 4 lbs. Order form 24. Price \$3.65, plus postage.

SHIPPERS RECORD BOOK is designed to reduce labor in handling grain shipping accounts. It provides spaces for a complete record of each car shipped. Its 80 double pages of ledger paper, size 9 1/4 x 12 inches, provide spaces for 2,320 carloads. Wide columns provide for the complete record of all important facts of each shipment. Bound in heavy black cloth with keratol back and corners. Shipping weight, 2 1/2 lbs. Order Form 20. Price, \$2.85, plus postage.

Grain & Feed Journals

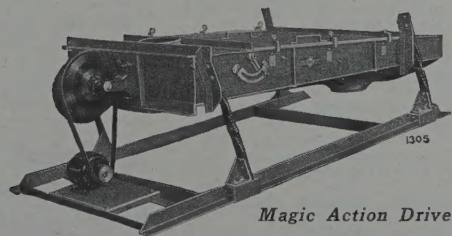
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327 South La Salle St., Chicago 4, Ill.



4-Motions

Scalper Cleaner Sifter Dresser



Magic Action Drive

'SNAPPY SCREEN'

Quickest, simplest, surest-result screening for all bulky feed stocks or trashy grain . . . Incredibly rapid, free-action sifting for all hard-to-sieve materials . . . Requires little power or space—easily and cheaply installed . . . Safe for all use—operates attentionlessly . . . Made in several sizes.

Ask for Data J-404

S. HOWES CO., INC., Silver Creek, N. Y.

Wanted and For Sale

The rate for advertisements in this department is 30 cents per type line each insertion

ELEVATORS FOR SALE

FOR SALE—Steel clad elevator 20,000 bu. Diesel power 60 HP. grinder and mixer. H. E. Kiger & Son, Alexandria, Minn.

FOR SALE—Elevator. Grain, feeds, feed milling, seeds, coal and other lines. Good business. A cheap buy. R. A. Jones Co., Osseo (R.F.D. No. 1 to Foster), Wis.

FOR SALE—Three Elevators 30,000 storage. Handle coal and feed in southern central Kansas in good wheat country. Address 93W15, Grain & Feed Journals, Chicago 4, Ill.

FOR SALE—Elevator in Illinois Corn Belt. Capacity 70,000-bu., ear corn room 40,000. Electrically equipped. On own land. Everything modern. Address 93U21, Grain & Feed Journals, Chicago 4, Ill.

FOR SALE—One 60,000 bu. capacity elevator on I. C. Railroad south central Ill. in excellent going condition. Also one 20,000 bu. capacity elevator reconditioned in 1937. Can be sold separately or together. Address Turner Seed & Supply, Box 424, Mattoon, Ill.

FOR SALE—10,000 bu. grain elevator and 3 feed warehouses, completely equipped with 2 grain and seed cleaners, hammermill, 2 feed mixers, feed conveyor and piler, grain loader and blower, corn sheller and cob blower, corn cracker, 2,000 bu. steel corn crib, office and testing equipment, located on main track CM&St. P&P Ry. siding. Quick possession. Reeseville Elevator Co., Reeseville, Wis.

FOR SALE—Have a number of good going country elevators for sale in Ohio, Indiana or Illinois. Some will pay for themselves in one year good management. Owned mostly by older men wanting to retire. If you want to buy, see or write us your needs. Availability of most of our plants not publicly known. Mid-West Business Exchange, 121 W. Garro St., Plymouth, Ind.

ELEVATOR WANTED

WANTED—To Buy or lease country elevators at good shipping points in Illinois, N.W. Indiana, Iowa, Nebraska, Kansas, N.W. Missouri, Oklahoma, Texas and Eastern Colorado. Address 93U13, Grain & Feed Journals, Chicago 4, Illinois.

WANTED—Want to buy good grain elevator business including feed, coal and seed sidelines. Will pay cash. Prefer No. Indiana, Ohio, Illinois or So. Michigan. State full details. Address 93T13, Grain & Feed Journals, Chicago 4, Ill.

WANTED—Do you want to retire? Will be out of service in 60 days. Want to buy or lease well-equipped elevator handling grain, feed, coal, seed. Give complete details and average earnings past 5 years. Address 93V1, Grain & Feed Journals, Chicago 4, Ill.

FEED MILL FOR SALE

FOR SALE—East cent. Iowa, new building, 100 ft. RR side track, double track railway, Chicago, Omaha. Branches north and south. Paved highways all directions. Large trade territory. Town 3,500 pop. No competition. Feed man can make \$25,000.00 a year as feed mill. Price two-fifths cost. Owner too old, has too much else to do. Should have retired five years ago. Address 93V4, Grain & Feed Journals, Chicago 4, Ill.

BATES
Grain Company
COARSE GRAIN
MERCHANDISERS & BROKERS
Board of Trade Bldg. Kansas City, Mo.

FEED MILL & ELEVATOR

FOR SALE—Fully equipped Feed and Corn Meal Mill, building, machinery and 15,000-bu. elevator, two railroad sidings, lots of corn and hay now available, been operated long time, only mill doing custom grinding, close to Florida, very little feeds raised in Florida. Sales over \$180,000 last year. W. G. Bulloch, Phone 236, Valdosta, Ga.

FEED MILL OR WAREHOUSE WANTED

WANTED—To Rent or Buy a feed mill or warehouse located near railroad tracks in northwestern Iowa. Address 93U11, Grain & Feed Journals, Chicago 4, Ill.

BUSINESS OPPORTUNITY

FOR SALE—Excellent Mill Site. The Soy Bean center of the world—30 acres at crossing of the Illinois Central Railroad and the Belt Line. W. R. Schroeder, Realtor, 137 East Main Street, Decatur, Ill.

FOR SALE—Wholesale and retail feed and seed store, 20,000 bu. grain capacity, grinder and mixer, seed cleaning machinery, storage space for 20 cars feed and seed. H. E. Kiger & Son, Alexandria, Minn.

BUSINESS OPPORTUNITY—If you have experience in the country elevator business and are ambitious to own your own plant, we have one to fit most any sized investment. Located in Indiana, Illinois, Ohio, or Southern Michigan. Many are bargains. Write Mid-West Business Exchange, 121 W. Garro St., Plymouth, Ind.

HELP WANTED

HELP WANTED—Woman typist of experience for small office. Permanent. Grain & Feed Journals, Chicago 4, Ill.

HELP WANTED—Millwright for general maintenance and repair by mixed feed plant. D. H. Grandin Milling Co., Jamestown, N. Y.

WANTED—Experienced Grain Inspector able to qualify for federal license on all grains. Permanent location in Kentucky. State salary expected. Address James P. Haynes, Secretary, Grain Committee, Louisville Board of Trade, 421 W. Market Street, Louisville, Kentucky.

HELP WANTED

HELP WANTED—Country Elevator Manager at Rogers Nebraska Elevator. Contact Golden West Grain Co., Schuyler, Nebr.

HELP WANTED—Manager. Must have college education and knowledge of bookkeeping. Seed-Feed Company, Chattanooga 8, Tennessee.

HELP WANTED—Experienced grain elevator and feed plant foreman in Muskogee, Okla. Address 93U1, Grain & Feed Journals, Chicago 4, Illinois.

HELP WANTED—Young experienced manager handling grain, feed, seed, coal. Must have ambition and ability. The Hale Grain Co., Royal, Iowa.

HELP WANTED—Experienced Corn Miller. Thirty-barrel capacity mill. Permanent position. Good salary. Humphreys Mills, Memphis, Tennessee.

HELP WANTED—Ambitious young man to operate Country Line Elevator with new grain dryer. Excellent opportunity to build up a lost volume of local grain business. Must furnish references. Address 93W14, Grain & Feed Journals, Chicago 4, Ill.

HELP WANTED—An experienced houseman for large country elevator, also an assistant. Must have had several years experience and capable of handling large volume of grain of all kinds including ear corn. Excellent salary to the right man. Address 93V18, Grain & Feed Journals, Chicago 4, Ill.

HELP WANTED—An expert bookkeeper or accountant for line elevator company. Must have had several years experience and furnish the best of references. Country grain elevator experience absolutely necessary. Excellent salary and working conditions. Address 93V17, Grain & Feed Journals, Chicago 4, Ill.

GRAIN TRADER WANTED—Excellent opportunity for a man who has had experience merchandising grain in carload lots and buying and selling with country shippers. All inquiries will be kept strictly confidential. Your ability determines your earnings. Please give full particulars in first letter. Our expansion program necessitates we act quickly as possible. Texas firm. Address 93R4, Grain & Feed Journals, Chicago 4, Ill.

A Trial Order

GRAIN & FEED JOURNALS
CONSOLIDATED
327 So. La Salle St., Chicago, Ill.

Gentlemen:—I wish to try the semi-monthly *Grain & Feed Journals Consolidated* to learn if I can get any helpful suggestions from the opinions, practices and experiences of other grain and feed dealers. Enclosed please find Two Dollars for one year.

Name of Firm.....

Capacity of Elevator Post Office.....

..... bus. State.....

Use Universal Grain Code and reduce your Tolls

A MERGER OF
GRAIN DEALERS JOURNAL
AMERICAN ELEVATOR & GRAIN TRADE
THE GRAIN WORLD
PRICE CURRENT-GRAIN REPORTER

HELP WANTED

SALESMAN WANTED—Old established firm needs man to cover on exclusive basis one middle western state, selling testing equipment and other supplies to elevators and seed houses. Start about January 1st. Will pay salary, expenses and commission. Amount of earnings limited only by ability to sell. Write giving experience, full details. Address 93W3, Grain & Feed Journals, Chicago, 4, Illinois.

HELP WANTED—An elevator manager of high caliber for large country station handling large volume of grain. Must have had several years experience, a good mixer with the producer, and an expert bookkeeper. Will not be required to keep books, but must have thorough knowledge of same. An excellent salary will be paid to the right man. First class references will be required. Address 93V16, Grain & Feed Journals, Chicago 4, Ill.

SITUATION WANTED

SITUATION WANTED—As manager of grain elevator. Many years' experience in all lines, including lumber. Thoroughly reliable. Go anywhere and come at once. Address 93U16, Grain & Feed Journals, Chicago 4, Ill.

SITUATION WANTED—Manager of grain elevator, feed and seed business. 18 years' experience as manager of grain, feed, seed, coal and other agricultural items. Good references, good education. Noble Baringer, 2 B St., Fairfield, Ohio.

MACHINES FOR SALE

CORN CUTTER & Grader—has motor—used very little. 91N8, Grain & Feed Jnl's., Chicago.

FOR SALE—New Steinlite Moisture Tester, \$250.00. Wrigley Grain & Lumber Co., Toulon, Illinois.

FOR SALE—Jay Bee Hammernills—New and Rebuilt—stationary and portable. Jay Bee of Texas, Dallas, Texas.

For Sale—New and used hammer mills; also other milling equipment. H. H. Hussey, Box 162, Albert Lea, Minn.

FEED MIXER—one-ton—floor level feed—has motor good as new. Write 91N9, Grain & Feed Journals, Chicago 4, Ill.

FOR SALE—Used Tag-Heppenstall moisture testers. Seeburo Equipment Company, 620 Brooks Bldg., Chicago 6, Ill.

HAMMER MILL with 25-hp. motor and all attachments. Priced to sell. Write 91N10, Grain & Feed Journals, Chicago 4, Ill.

FOR SALE—1500 used 18" grain elevator buckets, also Grunders 16-40 Aristocrat Peerless Grinder. 136 Colt St., Irvington, N. J.

FEED MIXER for sale, has motor, and a late machine. Need space. Will sacrifice. Write 91N11, Grain & Feed Journals, Chicago 4, Ill.

FOR SALE—One Ton Vertical Batch Mixers and One Emerson Cylinder Wheat Separator. J. E. Hagan Mill Machy., Jefferson City, Mo.

FOR SALE—Fairbanks motor; 15 HP, 1200 RPM enclosed, fan-cooled, complete with base, 9" pulley, starter, switch and 30 ft. endless belt. Rock Lake F. U. Elev. Ass'n, Rock Lake, No. Dak.

FOR SALE—New fan cooled motors in stock, 5 HP, 7½ HP, 10 HP, 15 HP, 60 HP, 75 HP and 100 HP, 1800 RM, for prompt shipment, also new explosion proof and regular hand compensators. D. E. Hughes Co., Hopkins, Mich.

FOR SALE—1, 5 bu. Richardson Automatic Scale, good shape. 100, 11"x6" V Elevator Cups, 4 hole with bolts in good shape. 1, 10 hole 8" Hall Distributor worn some. Farmers Grain & Merc. Co., Gorham, Kans.

FOR SALE—Direct Heat Fitz Grain Drier, 50-bu. capacity; one Boss Car Loader; one 4-bu. Richardson Automatic Grain Scale; one Fox Hay Cutter No. 224; one Emerson Cylinder Wheat Separator. J. E. Hagan Mill Machinery, Jefferson City, Mo.

MACHINES FOR SALE

FOR SALE—One Steinlite Moisture Tester, dial type with magic eye. Machine in good condition. Must sell to settle estate. Davenport Elevator, Jacksonville, Ill.

When you are in the market for new or used mill machinery—Electric Motors, or any other equipment, write J. E. Hagan Mill Machinery, 1522 E. High St., Jefferson City, Mo.

FOR SALE—Fairbanks-Morse Y type 15 HP diesel engine. 15" plate Sprout-Waldron attrition feed mill. 10-ton Howe platform wagon scale. All very cheap. Submit best offer. R. A. Jones Co., Osseo (R.F.D. No. 1 to Foster), Wis.

FOR SALE—Three (3) large size round grain bins, heavy steel, capacity about 3600 bushels each. Excellent condition. Are dismantled and ready for shipment. Price \$1,300 for three, loaded on car FOB shipping point. Emma Co-op. Elevator Co., Emma, Mo.

FOR SALE—One No. 2 Unique Molasses Mixer, perfect condition, replaced by larger unit. Perfect condition 60 Cyc. Motor. Complete except Molasses Gage. Capacity 5 to 10 tons per hour, \$900.00. Verity Mills, Inc., Buffalo 10, New York.

FOR SALE—Bonded Portable Power Bag & Box Stackers and Coal Conveyors. Truck Scales, 15 ton, 22x9 ft. platform \$440.00. 20 ton, 34x10 ft., \$815.00. 30 ton, 34x10 ft., \$1,040.00. 30 ton, 40x10, \$1,490.00. Immediate deliveries. Write: phone or wire. Bonded Scale Company, 120 Bellview Ave., Columbus 7, Ohio.

FOR SALE—Blue Streak Corn Cracker with 7½ HP motor, only 2 years old; one ½ ton Fair Deal Mixer, like new; one John Deere Hammer Mill with Buick motor attached; one 30 HP Allis Chalmers electric motor. This equipment sold cheap if taken at once. Farmers Co-op. Elevator Co., Sauk Center, Minn.

FOR SALE—2 S. Howes drop gear feed packers.

3—No. 1 Invincible ball bearing scourers.

2—No. 1 Invincible ring oiling scourers.

1—No. 441 S. Howes separator.

4—8 by 14 Great Western double roller mills.

General Mill Equipment Company

P. O. Box 204

Kansas City 10, Missouri.

FOR SALE—12x24 McKain rolling mill complete with 4-12 x24 rolls corrugated. 1 steam setup of 4 bronze cones, 12" face on ¾" feed line. 1 steamer 15" diameter x 14 ft. long, steel pipe. 1-feeder head, will have to be overhauled, new feeder pins and clutch, 2-7" face x 16" diameter split steel pulleys. Buyers may put price on setup. The 4 rolls worth \$200 on today's market. Santa Maria Valley Whse. Co., Inc., Santa Maria, Calif.

FOR SALE—No. 30 Blue Streak Mill 30 HP. Dir. Conn. Motor & Starter. Has perm. magnet. A-1 Shape.

Model 3U Jay Bee. Completely re-conn. 16".

Model 5A2 16" Fords Mill. new.

9x18 Nordyke B Drive Roll Stand.

9x14 Full Size Rolls.

Huntley No. 4 Corn Scourer & Separator.

Hutcheson Burr Mill. Other machinery.

Ross Machine Works, Inc.,

23 W. 16th Oklahoma City, Okla.

FOR SALE—40 HP Fairbanks Induction Motor. Ball bearing, speed 1800, 3 phase, 60 cycle, 2200 volt. Complete with oil starter. In first class operating condition. Price \$350.00.

1 Miracle Molasses Process Mixer No. 1, Serial No. 592 with adjustable, graduating feeder. Same is ball bearing and complete with all meters and valves with belt pulley, but can be furnished with motor direct drive, 900 speed. Pedately Blower Company, Mason City, Iowa.

TERMINATION of government payments on flour in accordance with Regulation No. 4 was voted recently by the committee on subsidy of the Millers National Federation and approved by the executive committee. It was voted that the flour ceiling should be canceled at the same time.

MACHINES WANTED

WANTED—One light car puller. Farmers Elevator, Vermillion, So. Dak.

WANTED—Corn cutter. State capacity, price and make. Mann & Mann, Hartley, Iowa.

WANTED—Cracked Corn & Wheat Grader, new or used. Send literature and quote price. E. Liethen Grain Co., Appleton, Wis.

SCALES FOR SALE

FOR SALE—Howe Weightograph 20,000 lb. Slightly used. \$150.00. Farmers Union Co-op. Co., Friend, Nebr.

SCALES WANTED

WANTED—Truck scale, 15 to 30 tons capacity, give platform size. Jas. O. Dougan Grain Co., Pritchett, Colo.

MOTORS—GENERATORS

FOR SALE—New Fairbanks-Morse totally enclosed 3 phase motors, 5 to 20 HP.

Also Used Motors

Capital Electric Company

209 E. 9th St.

Topeka, Kans.

ELECTRICAL MACHINERY

Large stock of motors and generators, A.C. and D.C., new and rebuilt, at attractive prices. Special bargains in hammermill motors 25 to 100 hp., 1,200 to 3,600 rpm. Send us your inquiries. Expert repair service.

V. M. NUSSBAUM & CO., Fort Wayne, Indiana

ELECTRIC MOTORS: We now occupy our fine new shop at 2401 Eleventh Street, Rockford, and are in better shape to serve you on new and used electric motors. Our repair and rewinding facilities have been largely increased and quick service is now available. We continually carry large stocks of motors of 1 H.P. and smaller. Will repair your motors or take them in trade for new or guaranteed reconditioned motors. We offer similar service on Air Compressors and pumps. If interested in new equipment ask us about Goulds pumps, Sullivan and DeVilbiss air compressors, Delco motors and Lima gearshift drives. Our 25th year.

Rockford Power Machinery Division

2401 Eleventh Street

Phone Main 1103

Rockford, Illinois

HAY FOR SALE

FOR SALE—Hay for sale. All grades, medium bales. R. Bonnier, 6404 Monkland Ave., Montreal 28, Quebec, Canada.

ALFALFA MEAL

FOR SALE—Sun cured alfalfa meal. Extra fine ground. Good color. 15% protein. It will pay you to get our prices. L. J. Smith Feed Mill, Blue Springs, Nebr.

SAMPLE ENVELOPES

SAMPLE ENVELOPES—SPEAR SAFETY—for mailing samples of grain, feed and seed. Made of heavy kraft paper, strong and durable; Grain size 4½x7 inches, \$2.50 per hundred, or 500, \$11.00. Seed size 3½x5¼ inches, \$2.10 per hundred, or 500, \$9.00 plus postage. Grain & Feed Journals, 327 S. La Salle St., Chicago 4, Ill.

CHIPLEY, FLA.—J. J. Daring writes—I have read the Grain & Feed Journals since it was first printed in 1898 and enclose another renewal.

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Ask Seedburo to solve your moisture testing problem. For 33 years this organization has studied moisture questions... has accumulated a vast fund of "know how" ... is known as the "center of information" about moisture analysis. It will study your requirements and make suggestions. Its recommendations are unbiased because it offers a wide selection of testers ... one for every need.

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An experienced operator can make a moisture test with the Steinlite in one minute; almost any operator in two or three minutes. For production work as well as laboratory. ACCU-RATE—calibrated against official oven methods. EASY TO USE—operator requires no technical training. Works on radio frequency impedance principle. More in use than all

other electrical moisture testers combined. Tests wide variety of products—whole grain, mixed feeds, meal, cottonseed, nuts, etc. New applications being found regularly. Sold on 10-day free trial basis. No money down. Standard Grain Unit \$275.00. Special Models \$325.00.

BROWN-DUVEL, . . . old well known - reliable



One of the oldest and best known testers. Especially suited where the volume of samples is small. Available to test 1, 2, 4 or 6 samples at once. Illustration shows two compartment tester with automatic electric shut-off; \$120.00. Extra accessories available. For whole grains only.

CARTER-SIMON—For Laboratory Tests on all materials



A small, rapid drying oven which reduces laboratory testing period to a minimum. Precision built, absolutely accurate and reliable. Handles 3 samples at once. Total time for tests varies with product; for example malt, six minutes; wheat, fifteen minutes; sugar beet, thirty minutes. Price, complete with dishes and thermometer \$150.00.

BRABENDER—Semi-Automatic...the Modern Drying Oven



An ideal combination of a modern drying oven and an analytical balance. Combines speed with the precision of analytical methods. Results are read from a scale in direct moisture percentages. No cumbersome calculations. Used in both laboratory and production. Drying time varies from 15 to 40 minutes depending upon commodity. No. 357 direct heat model \$393.00.

TAG-HEPPENSTALL . . . Rapid . . . Reliable



An electrical meter for whole grain only. Calibrated against the water oven for corn; against the air oven for other grains. Requires no weighing of samples. No. 91, complete, with both rolls and battery eliminator, \$317.50. Available with only one roll at slightly lower cost.

THE "CENTER" FOR EQUIPMENT AND SUPPLIES

Over 400 items of seed, grain and mill equipment and supplies available promptly from Seedburo . . . blowers, bag trucks, scales, respirators, germinators, etc. Made of finest materials, rigidly inspected, guaranteed.

SEND FOR CATALOG AND REFERENCE BOOK

If you have not received your 1945 Seedburo catalog write today. It contains official directions for grading grain, written in plain language. 116 large size pages.

SEEDBURO

EQUIPMENT COMPANY

620 BROOKS BUILDING • CHICAGO 6, ILLINOIS

GRAIN & FEED JOURNALS

CONSOLIDATED

INCORPORATED

327 S. La Salle St., Chicago 4, Ill., U. S. A.
Charles S. Clark, Manager

A merger of
GRAIN DEALERS JOURNAL
Established 1898

**AMERICAN ELEVATOR &
GRAIN TRADE**
Established 1882

THE GRAIN WORLD
Established 1928

PRICE CURRENT - GRAIN REPORTER
Established 1844

Published on the second and fourth Wednesdays of each month in the interests of better business methods for progressive wholesale dealers in grain, feed and field seeds. It is the champion of improved mechanical equipment for facilitating and expediting the handling, grinding and improving of grain, feeds and seeds.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES to United States, Canada and countries within the 8th Postal Zone, semi-monthly, one year, cash with order, \$2.00; single copy current issue, 25c.

To Foreign Countries, prepaid, one year, \$3.00.

THE ADVERTISING value of the Grain & Feed Journals Consolidated as a medium for reaching progressive grain, feed and field seed dealers and elevator operators is unquestioned.

Advertisements of meritorious grain elevator and feed grinding machinery and of responsible firms who seek to serve grain, feed and field seed dealers are solicited. We will not knowingly permit our pages to be used by irresponsible firms for advertising a fake or a swindle.

LETTERS on subjects of interest to those engaged in the grain, feed and field seed trades, news items, reports on crops, grain movements, new grain firms, new grain elevators, contemplated improvements, grain receipts, shipments, and cars leaking grain in transit, are always welcome. Let us hear from you.

QUERIES for grain trade information not found in the Journal are invited. The service is free.

CHICAGO, ILL., NOVEMBER 14, 1945

IT LOOKS like the 1946 rye ceiling is going to make a monkey out of the O.P.A.

DID the bulls or the bears in the rye futures market have the ear of the Commodity Exchange Commission?

THE LABOR and employment situation is expected to take on an entirely different complexion when unemployment benefits expire in December.

PIT TRADERS in oats and rye may have to take a long vacation like their confreres in the corn and wheat pits, should those grains rise to the ceilings and remain there.

THE LARGE earnings reported by country elevator companies show that the grain shippers are prospering despite handicaps of government regulation and restrictions.

A BUREAUCRACY bent on regimenting the people is clinging desperately to its emergency war powers. If you detest autocrats write your representatives in both houses.

CLINTON OATS are harvesting such unusual yields this variety will be used more extensively than ever in the 1946 planting if country elevator operators exhibit their usual interest in their patrons.

THE PRICES prevailing for seeds of all kinds should encourage the planting of greater acreage next year with a view to having enough grain to meet home needs and keep European consumers from starvation.

THE ATTENDANCE at grain trade conventions since the ODT withdrew its ban is most encouraging and shows that the grain trade is doubly anxious to know what is wanted and what restrictions are still commanded for regulation of handling grain, field seeds and feed-stuffs.

COUNTRY ELEVATOR operators are taking advantage of the opening of new and improved facilities and the taking on of new lines of service by holding open house to the farmers of adjacent territory and by employing farming experts for helping farmers to greater production of farm crops in growing demand.

UNDER free competition prices are made that automatically encourage the production of needed items, while discouraging the manufacture of unwanted goods. Unable to match the fine adjustment of the freely functioning economy the bureaucrat can only denounce the "silly old dollar sign" that gives him a headache.

COUNTRY ELEVATORS, especially in the middle states, are keeping open house for midnight marauders. At least a number of elevators in different sections of the surplus producing states are receiving calls from robbers every night even though not invited. The employment of night watchmen and extra locks on doors and windows might help to reduce the loss of the elevator operators. Recent large losses of cash and checks helps to advertise the elevator office as a profitable place to visit after dark.

PIONEER GRAIN merchants are selling out their elevators and applying for a rest even though the first fifty or sixty years in the business has proved so profitable they can now enjoy freedom from business cares for the balance of their days and are taking advantage of life's successes. Unfortunately, many young men are stepping into the business even though they have not had the experience that would insure success. The many changes being made in the business of the country elevator are somewhat confusing to newcomers but the possibility of greater success with new and expanding lines will bring greater success to young men with greater enterprise.

THE TIGHT protein feed situation promises to be relieved with the new year, by a reduction in demand and an increase in the supply.

DISTILLERS grains have started so many destructive fires and the trade press have repeatedly published such alarming warnings of this well recognized fire hazard, elevator owners wishing to save their property from the flames will refuse to admit this incendiary to their plants. Be sure to read the experience of a Tennessee dealer in this number.

THE WISEST STEP taken by the Government to get out of competition with private business is that contemplated in abandoning the egg price support program. Instead of maintaining prices by buying eggs it is proposed to let the market reach natural levels under the play of supply and demand, and pay poultrymen producing eggs the difference in cash.

GRAIN elevator and mill employees at Kansas City who have petitioned the Labor Board to conduct a strike ballot are facing a disposition by the Board and the Congress to discontinue these strike ballots. The congressmen are denying the Board funds with which to conduct strike ballots. Strikes are industrial warfare and should be outlawed in favor of peaceful settlement.

BOX cars owned by the granger railroads are sufficient in number to meet the needs of the shippers on those provident roads; but the cars have drifted away until at one time this fall only 16 per cent were on the rails of the owners. These cars do not get the repairs they would on the home roads. After having been in continuous service for three years on foreign roads these box cars are not fit for grain transporting.

EVERY EFFORT should be made to move the maximum amount of grain by boat from upper to lower lake ports. A single large lake steamer will transport many trainloads at one time; and the unloading facilities at Buffalo are adapted to handle lake grain rather than rail grain. To attempt to move large quantities of grain from the Northwest to eastern mills by rail would aggravate the car shortage.

INABILITY OF elevator operators to clear their bins occasionally and give their plants a thorough cleaning is alright with Mr. Weevil and other grain infesting insects, but, unfortunately, more country shippers are learning the efficient treatment of infested grain and thereby securing relief from their shipments being reported weevily which, of course, earns a most unwelcome discount in days of high ceiling prices. Keeping the elevator clean and free from destructive insects pays greater premiums today than ever.

CHICAGO has always been a great central market for corn; and now it is becoming preeminent as a market for soybeans, the receipts for October having been 6,654,000 bus., compared with 2,608,500 bus. for the market having second place.

GRAIN exporters will have an advantage over flour exporters to Great Britain under the new policy stated by Prime Minister Attlee, which is to refuse access to the British market unless the manufacturer builds and operates a plant in Britain.

IOWA will catch up with Illinois in a few years in the production of high yielding oats, the state experiment station having developed a variety, Clinton, that produced 27 bus. per acre more than the well known Gopher variety. The gain to the oats growers in Iowa on the 500,000 acres sown to oats annually, in one year exceeds the cost of the experiment station since its establishment.

Parity Prices to Have No Stability

The Congress having long since enacted legislation committing the government to support of the prices of farm commodities at a percentage of parity, the demand by the farm lobby that farm labor costs be included in calculating the parity, if put into effect, will introduce an additional element certainly raising the parity and widening its fluctuations.

The Pace bill had been deemed impossible of enactment, but now the farm lobby is using the Administration's promise of higher wages to labor as a powerful argument for higher prices to the farmer, and there is some chance that the bill will pass both houses of Congress.

Tying price support commitments to the parity level, with concomitant buying of the crops by the Government, creates an unhealthy situation. It prevents readjustment of agriculture on a sound basis and hampers foreign trade. It places the Government into competition with private grain merchants in the purchase and sale of grain.

The buttermakers did not like the payment of 5 cents per pound to them as the medium to reflect a higher price to the dairyman, and the packers do not like the payment to them of a subsidy. The millers do not like the subsidy paid on wheat ground.

Competition with private merchants in the grain business could be done away with by abandoning the Government purchase and ownership of grain and substituting therefor payments from the Treasury as advocated by the former directors of the Office of War Mobilization and Reconversion. The buying of crops by the Government is a clumsy and roundabout way of paying the farmer to produce. The money should be paid to

the farmer directly, leaving him free to sell his grain to grain shippers, millers and exporters.

Get the Government out of the grain business.

Improving Grain Handling Facilities

Grain merchants throughout the land, both in the country and terminal markets, are greatly expanding, enlarging and improving their grain handling facilities. Not only are storage facilities being increased but the handling facilities and the improved equipment for cleaning and mixing are receiving more careful consideration than for years with a view to rendering more efficient service to all comers. Many country elevators have been prompted by large crops and car famines to enlarge their storage facilities by building storage annexes and thereby equipping their plants with facilities for rendering greater service at all times regardless of scarcity of box cars.

Pass the Bulwinkle Bill

The suit by the Department of Justice under the anti-trust act, ostensibly directed against the western railroads to force abandonment of the conference method of making freight rates would deprive rates of their present stability and work great harm to grain shippers.

Independent rate making presents no benefits over the present method which has grown out of the necessities of the shippers and the carriers. Its purpose is to arrive at fair rates.

Under the present system state and interstate commissions have a final say after a change in rates has been docketed and passed upon by a railroad freight association. A carrier party to the conference has the privilege of objecting and preventing the change from going into effect. Any shipper also can have his objection duly considered initially, or on appeal. Even tho the railroads and the Interstate Commerce Commission have published and approved a rate the shipper or competing carrier can upset the arrangement by court appeal.

A case in point is the ruling Nov. 26 by three justices of the federal court at Chicago that set aside the increase of 3 cents per hundredweight in the reshipping rail rate on grain brought to Chicago by barge, made by the eastern railroads and approved by the Interstate Commerce Commission.

One of the barge lines had gone to the court charging unfair discrimination against those who shipped grain to Chicago by barge.

In the conflict of authority that the Department of Justice attempts to set up with the Interstate Commerce Commission we see a resemblance to the jurisdictional disputes of rival labor unions

in which the employing bystander suffers just as the shipper would suffer while the Department and the Commission were trying to control.

This menace to the stability of rates could be removed by enactment of the Bulwinkle bill to exempt the carriers from the anti-trust law. Thus would be avoided the possibility of rates being set by judges and juries having no knowledge of the intricacies of transportation.

Equality for Agriculture

From address by CLINTON P. ANDERSON, Sec'y of Agriculture, before Commissioners and State Secretaries of Agriculture at Memphis, Tenn.

Parity price bases have been changed and amended so much in the past 15 years that they are now a patchwork of special provisions. Even a Philadelphia lawyer could not explain just why the parity price for a particular commodity is what it is. This complicated superstructure was changed even as it first became law. The 1910-14 base for tobacco was considered out of line, that is, it would not have produced the prices growers needed for profitable production, and this crop was given a special base period, 1919-1929. Provision also had to be made for selecting base periods for crops that weren't widely grown in 1910-14, or for which insufficient statistics were available.

Our great soybean industry, for example, was unknown in the original base period. In 1937 the application of a prewar base to fluid milk was questioned, and Congress amended the legislation to enable the Secretary of Agriculture to decide what milk prices should be in Federal-Order markets. In 1940 the base period for tobacco was changed to 1935-39. The Emergency price control act of 1942 provided that no maximum price should be established or maintained for any agricultural commodity below the highest of any of four different levels, 110 percent of parity, the October, 1941, price, the December, 1941, price, or the average price from 1919 to 1929.

In recounting the modifications that have been made in the parity bases I do not mean to imply criticism of any individual or group. I am simply attempting to indicate the difficulties of the problem and to point out the importance of taking a new look at it.

The Department of Agriculture today computes parity figures or comparable prices for 157 commodities. Of this total, only 61 have a 1910-14 base period, although commodities in this group make up 82 percent of the value of all farm products. Seventy-three commodities have a 1919-29 base, 21 use some other combinations of the years in the 1920's, and two use 1935-39.

I have gone thru all of these dates and figures to give you an idea of how complicated the parity situation has become. Because of the changes that already have been made in the parity formula and because of the changes that have taken place in methods of production, parity has lost much of its original meaning. Today parity prices for many commodities have little relation to reality. This is a serious matter, when you consider that the parity concept is one of the pillars on which we hope to uphold the principle of economic equality.

I'm not saying what a fair share should be—I'm asking "How are we going to figure it, soundly, accurately, with regard for the future?"

Certainly, the Government, as a protection for our whole economy, should stand ready to make such payments as are necessary to guarantee farmers a fair share of the national income, and to forestall the needless deflation spiral that occurs when farm income starts sliding downward.

Ex-Senator Jackson Becomes Governor of Commodity Exchanges

FORT WAYNE, IND., Nov. 27—A comprehensive program in behalf of additional self-regulation for commodity exchanges was initiated here today when Samuel D. Jackson, former United States Senator from Indiana, accepted an invitation to become governor for three years for the country's associated boards of trade and other commodity exchanges.

The invitation to head the program was brought to former Senator Jackson here by Maurice Mandeville, of Chicago, president of the National Association of Commodity Exchanges and Allied Trades, Inc., and by the presidents of leading commodity exchanges and boards of trade in Kansas City, Chicago, Minneapolis, and New York.

"In my capacity as governor for these exchanges," the ex-senator said in an interview following his acceptance, "I shall aid the exchanges in continuing to represent under changing conditions the interests of the nation's farmers, exporters, processors, and consumers.

"My primary function will be to assure that, in all the operations of these exchanges, the public's interest receives prime consideration.

"The exchanges are studying the removal of war-time controls so that once again they can play their historic role in furthering the widest and cheapest distribution of basic commodities. To this end they are preparing programs to meet post-war marketing conditions.

"Commodity exchanges are essential to the marketing of the necessities of life. If we want free markets, we need these exchanges to facilitate the sale of produce by farmers who depend upon market here and abroad for their customers."

Former Senator Jackson's salary in his new post is reported to be \$50,000 a year.

In 1940, Mr. Jackson was appointed attorney general of Indiana by Governor M. Clifford Townsend to fill out the unexpired term of the late Omer Stokes Jackson. On Jan. 28, 1944, he was appointed to the United States Senate to fill the vacancy created by the death of Frederick Van Nuys.

Member exchanges in the National Association of Commodity Exchanges and Allied Trades, Inc., and their presidents are: Board of Trade of the City of Chicago, Harry C. Schaack; Board of Trade of Kansas City, Mo., E. R. Jessen; Chamber of Commerce of Min-

neapolis, Harold H. Tearse; Chicago Mercantile Exchange, Maurice Mandeville; New York Cocoa Exchange, Inc., Isaac Witkin; New York Coffee & Sugar Exchange, Inc., Ody H. Lam-born; New York Produce Exchange, Charles B. Crofton.

From Abroad

HOLLAND will require next year 90,000 tons of wheat per month for food and feed.

TRADING in grain futures for January, February and March delivery of oats, rye and barley on the Buenos Aires Exchange has been permitted since Nov. 5 by the Argentine government.

TRIESTE, Italy.—The United States liberty ship Abbott Mills, with 8,500 tons of wheat for troops in Austria, struck a mine outside this harbor Nov. 12 and sank while being towed to a wharf.

GREAT BRITAIN has recently purchased 250,000 tons of wheat in the United States, instead of Canada, as the cost would be offset by coal shipped from the British zone to the United States zone of occupation in Germany. The wheat is for the British zone.

PRIVATE enterprise in the importation of wheat and flour into Great Britain is doomed under the plans of the labor government. The minister of food announced Nov. 7 that the government would continue the ministry of food as a permanent department. Detailed plans would be worked out later.

WORLD OUTPUT of rice in 1945-46 may be smaller than in the preceding year and more than 10 percent less than the annual average in the five years prior to 1940, according to the U. S. D. A. Office of Foreign Agricultural Relations. The total world crop is forecast tentatively at 6,500 million bushels, compared with 6,800 million the year before, and 7,400 million for the 1935-36 to 1939-40 period.

Coming Conventions

Trade conventions are always worth while as they afford live, progressive grain dealers a chance to meet other merchants from the same line of business under favorable conditions. You can not afford to pass up these opportunities to cultivate friendly relations and profit by the experience and study of others.

Nov. 28, 29. Texas Seedmen's Ass'n, Adolphus Hotel, Dallas, Tex.

Dec. 6, 7. North Carolina Seedsmen's Ass'n, Sir Walter Hotel, Raleigh, N. C.

Dec. 8. Colorado Seedsmen's Ass'n, Albany Hotel, Denver, Colo.

Dec. 11, 12, 13. Convention of Farmers Union delegates and stockholders at St. Paul, Minn.

Dec. 12, 13. Mississippi Seedsmen's Ass'n, Heidelberg Hotel, Jackson, Miss.

Jan. 14, 15. American Dehydrators Ass'n, division of American Feed Manufacturers Ass'n, Jefferson Hotel, St. Louis, Mo.

Jan. 14, 15. Northwest Retail Feed Ass'n, Nicollet Hotel, Minneapolis, Minn.

Jan. 20. Executive Committee American Seed Trade Ass'n, La Salle Hotel, Chicago, Ill.

Jan. 21. Farm Seed Division of American Seed Trade Ass'n, La Salle Hotel, Chicago, Ill.

Jan. 21, 22. Northwest Retail Feed Ass'n, Nicollet Hotel, Minneapolis, Minn.

Jan. 21, 22. Indiana Grain & Feed Dealers Ass'n, Inc., Columbia Club, Indianapolis, Ind.

Jan. 22, 23, 24. Farmers Grain Dealers Ass'n of North Dakota, Bismarck, N. D.

Feb. 5, 6. Farmers Grain Dealers Ass'n of Illinois, Pere Marquette Hotel, Peoria, Ill.

Feb. 18. Colorado Grain, Milling & Feed Dealers Ass'n, Denver, Colo., Shirley Savoy Hotel.

Feb. 19, 20, 21. Farmers Elevator Ass'n of Minnesota, Nicollet Hotel, Minneapolis, Minn.

A 250,000 Bus. Fireproof Elevator at Protection, Kan.

The scarcity of cars and the large crops of grain, field seeds, soya beans and sorghums has emphasized the elevator operators need for greater storage room and more bins or annexes to care for the increased rush of grain to market. Grain growers look at ceiling prices bid for their products and long to take their surplus to market but, country elevators are so overloaded and box cars so difficult to obtain farmers grain is no longer welcome.

Among the larger fireproof elevators recently completed in the southwest is the 250,000 bus concrete elevator built for the Cooperative Grain & Supply Co., at Protection, Comanche county, Kan., on the A. T. & S. F. RR.

This elevator consists of six 20-foot diameter tanks and 14 inner and outer connecting bins with a height of 128 feet, plus a 32-foot cupola. It has a driveway thru center with cross workroom, and full daylight basement. Equipment includes one leg of 8,000 bushel per hour capacity using a 16-inch belt with 14 x 6 Nu-Hy cups powered by a 40 H.P. Fairbanks, Morse motor thru an Ehrsam head drive.

Grain is received over a 50 x 10-foot 45-ton Fairbanks Morse truck scale and is loaded out into railroad cars thru a combination of two 10 bushel Richardson automatic scales located in the cupola. An Ehrsam electric manlift extends from the workroom floor to the cupola. The trucks are dumped by an Ehrsam over head truck lift of 7½ H.P. into either of two dump sinks of one carload capacity each. A freight elevator of 1,000-lbs capacity is located just off the driveway. This elevator is electrically operated and extends from the work floor to the top of large quantities of bulk or package merchandise where it is possible for the storage dises.

All sheet metal and castings were furnished by Ehrsam Mfg. Co. and the elevator was designed and built by Chalmers & Borton.

See illustration on outside front cover page.

Warranty of Seed

The Supreme Court of Nebraska on June 8 decided in favor of the Cornhusker Hybrid Co. in the suit brought by Wm. J. Kennedy to recover damages allegedly resulting from defendant's alleged misrepresentations in the sale of hybrid corn. The district court of Buffalo County had decided in favor of plaintiff.

Kennedy bought a bushel of No. 5892, 20 flat about May 8, 1943. The district court submitted only to the jury the amount of damages which was assessed at \$360.

Kennedy said he planted the seed in a separate tract beside other segregated kinds of hybrid seed corn purchased elsewhere, all of which produced abundantly while the seed purchased from defendant, although planted upon soil of like fertility and given the same care, did not produce a comparable yield. Kennedy claimed the seed was inbred and not hybrid.

The defense was the disclaimer. Defendant's agent selling the seed asked plaintiff to sign the sales slip, and immediately above the signature appeared the disclaimer, preceding which were the words "Accepted by." The word "Notice" appeared at the head of the disclaimer in capital type. Sewed upon the bag was an attractive red, yellow and green tag, size three by six inches, on one side of which there was printed in capital type the words "Notice—Non-Warranty." The second disclaimer immediately followed. The seed was bought at 10 p.m., Saturday night, and Kennedy did not have his glasses with him. Defendant had made no representations to the buyer.

The Supreme Court held that buyer's lack of notice or knowledge of a disclaimer of warranty does not avoid disclaimer, in the absence of express representations, bad faith, fraud, or concealment, if under circumstances buyer ought to be aware of disclaimer.—19 N. W. Rep. (2d) 51.



Former United States Senator Samuel D. Jackson of Fort Wayne, Indiana, newly elected governor of associated commodity exchanges

Letters from the Trade

[The grain dealers' forum for the discussion of grain trade problems, practices and needed reform or improvements. Dealers having anything to say of interest to members of the grain trade are urged to send it to the Journals for publication.]

Outlet for Ground Corn Cobs?

Grain & Feed Journals: I would appreciate it very much if the Journal would give me the names of some firms who are using ground cobs.

I have been shipping my ground cobs to the Q. O. Chemical Co., at Memphis, Tenn., but recently they have reduced the price for cobs so low it is absolutely impossible to grind them and make even a small grinding charge so I have no market for my cobs at present and would like very much to find a market for them.

At present I am dropping them out on the yard and selling to people for kindling and fuel and can get as much in that manner as I could by grinding and shipping to Memphis at the reduced price.—Chas. P. Noell, Covington, Tenn.

OUR BIG PROBLEM is box cars.—W. H. Fate, mgr. Farmers Co-op. Elevator Co., Fleming, Colo.

C. H. Wright Again Heads Omaha Exchange

Chas. H. Wright, for a third period, has been chosen pres. of the Omaha Grain Exchange. He was first chosen pres. in 1921, again in 1930, and now in November, 1945.

He is a charter member of the Exchange, has served as vice pres., treas., and on several important committees. He is now vice pres. of the Nebraska-Iowa Grain Co., with which he has been connected for many years.



Chas. H. Wright, Pres-Elect
Omaha Grain Exchange

3-Phase Power From a Single-Phase Service

By C. M. PARK, Chief Engineer, Mill Mutual Fire Prevention Bureau

From time to time, electricians and electrical contractors come up with the idea of floating one phase of a three-phase squirrel cage motor across a single-phase line, and then taking three-phase power from the three terminals of the floating motor. With the extension of single-phase rural lines to many sections of the country which formerly were without electric power, it is not surprising that we should have a proposal for such an installation in an Illinois elevator.

There is no question about the operation of such a system. A three-phase motor will run single-phase, after it is once started, and will deliver about two-thirds of its rated horsepower without overheating. When such a motor is running idle, it functions as an induction generator, and a rather well balanced three-phase voltage will be maintained between the three terminals of the machine. The voltage for one phase, of course, is provided by the single-phase supply circuit, and the voltage for the two "dead" phases is generated in the motor windings by the magnetic action of the squirrel cage motor.

If the three terminals of the three-phase motor are connected to a three-wire wiring system supplying other three-phase motors, these motors can be started and run as three-phase motors. For such an arrangement, the voltage of one phase is provided by the single-phase supply circuit, and the voltage for the other two phases is supplied by the two "dead" phase windings of the floating motor.

This would make a fine arrangement for elevators which are located on single-phase rural lines where three-phase power cannot be obtained. Unfortunately, there are several "buts" involved.

First, the voltage supplied by the two "dead" phases of the floating motor is not stable, and as the three-phase load is increased, the three-phase voltage becomes unbalanced both in magnitude and in phase angle. The heavier the load, the greater the unbalance. The unbalance of voltage throws a larger and larger percentage of the driven load on the one phase winding which is supplied from the single-phase source, and if the three-phase motor load were large in relation to the rating of the floating motor, the load-carrying motors would approach single-phase operation.

The amperes drawn by a three-phase squirrel cage motor during its starting period may amount to 6 or 7 times the full load amperes, and the starting power factor is bad. Unless the rating of the load-carrying motor is small in relation to the rating of the floating motor, very bad voltage distortion will occur when the load-carrying motor is started, and this distorted voltage has a very serious effect on the starting torque of the load-carrying motor. In other words, the load-carrying motor may not be able to start under load if other motors are running unless they are very small in relation to the floating motor.

A squirrel cage motor with a normal three-phase power supply will pull, after it has been started, about three times its normal full load before it will stall. However, with badly distorted voltage supply, the maximum stalling load will be substantially reduced, and will approach the level for single-phase operation which is about two-thirds the three-phase level.

The third adverse factor is the factor of cost. The possible saving in installation cost will be represented by the price difference between enclosed fan-cooled single-phase motors and enclosed fan-cooled three-phase squirrel cage motors of equivalent speed and horsepower. Wiring costs for the three-wire three-phase system will be about the same as for a two-wire single-phase system, and the cost for motor control will be about the same. Balanced against the saving in motor cost will be the cost of the floating motor with the special control required for starting it. A check of motor price lists indicates that the price difference between three-phase and single-phase motors will usually be less than the cost of a floating motor of the open squirrel cage type and its control, if that motor is large enough to provide even reasonably satisfactory operation of the three-phase system.

A final factor concerns the load-carrying capacity of the motors in the three-phase system. As the load on the system increases, the voltage distortion increases, and as the distortion becomes bad, the connected motors approach single-phase operation. On the basis of single-phase operation, the motors will pull only two-thirds of their rated loads without overheating, and the active phase will draw about 115 per cent of rated full load current at that load. This means that voltage distortion due to loading the three-phase system will be likely to reduce the load-carrying capacity of the motors to two-thirds of their rating. At that point the overload relays would operate to shut down the motor.

As far as danger of motor burn-out is concerned, relays set at 115 per cent of the full load three-phase rating of the load-carrying motors will provide ample protection. With regard to the floating motor, voltage distortion will tend to limit current in the "dead" phases, and relays set at 100 per cent of the full load three-phase rating will provide full protection.

It is doubtful if this is a problem that will be encountered very often, because there are too many unsatisfactory operating features associated with such phantom three-phase jobs, with almost no compensating advantages.

Corn Processors Buying Wheat

Aiding to press prices for any grade or quality hard and dark wheat against ceiling prices here was the broadening of competition for supplies by the entrance of a new and unusual buyer into the market. This supplementary demand came from absorption of offerings by the local wet corn processing plant, the first time country-run grain ever was purchased to maintain plant operations ordinarily devoted entirely to processing corn.

However, the refining company purchased wheat out of store several weeks ago as protection against dwindling supplies of corn and on Oct. 25th it switched to use of wheat in making starches and oils ordinarily obtained from corn. Now it is understood the plant will use 10 to 12 cars of wheat daily until corn stocks can be replenished and an adequate forward supply is assured to permit resumption of corn processing without interruption. Capacity consumption of corn ranges between 20,000 and 25,000 bus daily.

Today's open market purchases of wheat to substitute for corn was largely low protein grain best suited to needs, grades ranging from No. 1 down to sample. This additional demand coming into the market whetted appetite of other buyers for wheat and trading proceeded at a brisker pace than heretofore.—*Grain Market Review*, Kansas City.

CANADA will offer wheat for export at \$1.55 per bushel for No. 1 northern at Fort William, said Trade Minister MacKinnon. This is 30 to 35 cents cheaper than No. 1 northern spring in the United States. For the coming five years growers are guaranteed \$1 per bushel basis Fort William or Vancouver.

Soybean Inspections Top Preceding Year's Record

Inspected receipts of soybeans have increased materially during the five years for which records are available, from a total of 33,280 cars for the crop year 1940-41 to 83,744 cars for the 1944-45 season just completed, according to inspectors' reports to the Grain Branch of the Production and Marketing Administration. Total inspections for the year 1943-44

amounted to 83,503 cars.

The quality of the 1944 crop was good, 88 percent grading No. 2 or better compared with 86 percent the year preceding. Ninety-nine percent classed as Yellow both seasons.

September 1945 inspections totaled 765 cars, with 82 percent grading No. 2 or better.

Inspections of soybeans in September included the equivalent of 107 cars inspected as cargo lots and truck receipts equivalent to about 13 cars.

The grading of the 753 cars yellow beans

inspected in September resulted in 360 grading No. 1; 264 cars No. 2; 98 No. 3; 18 No. 4 and 13 cars sample.

Chicago Futures Ceiling Prices

Ceiling prices on grain futures on the Chicago Board of Trade are: Wheat, \$1.805; corn, \$1.185; oats, 81 cents; barley, \$1.225 per bushel; rye-July-September, 1946, \$1.445.

Spot rye of the 1945 crop is selling 50 cents above the ceiling for 1946 crop at Chicago.



Crop Reports

Reports on the acreage, condition and yield of grain and field seeds are always welcome.

Dodge City, Kan.—Growers now anticipate one of the best milo maize harvests in years in this territory.—G. M. H.

Dutton, Mont., Nov. 8.—Winter wheat has plenty of moisture and all came up fine.—C. J. Walker, mgr., Dutton Farmers Elev. Co.

Fleming, Colo., Nov. 9.—Our winter wheat is off with a good start again this fall. Corn will be marketable but will not be a very good test weight.—Farmers Co-op. Elev. Co., W. H. Tate, mgr.

Boonville, Ind.—Farmers in Warrick County report they are getting plenty of help to gather their corn crop this fall. The yield of corn in Warrick and adjoining counties is up to that of last year.—W. B. C.

Mullinville, Kan.—Wheat drilling is in progress here and the grain is going into ideal seed beds. Farmers who had delayed drilling are finding the recent three to four inch rain was just what was needed.—G. M. H.

Geraldine, Mont., Nov. 12.—Choteau County as a whole had more fall moisture this year than for many years. 90 per cent of the wheat grown is winter wheat and prospects couldn't be better at this time of year.—Equity Co-op. Assn.

Seattle, Wash.—Washington's estimated wheat harvest of 68,427,000 bus. places it fifth behind Kansas, No. Dakota, Nebraska and Oklahoma. The figure is 7 per cent higher than last fall and 40 per cent above the state 10-year average.—F. K. H.

McPherson, Kan.—The ground is in good condition so that wheat seeding is under way all over McPherson County. The 1945 corn crop is reported slightly better than last year, with the largest problem facing the farmer being that of getting help to harvest it.—G. M. H.

Conrad, Ia.—The 1945 harvest of corn is underway but much of the crop has too high moisture content for safe keeping unless cribs are well ventilated. Farmers plan to leave the late planted corn to dry in the field as long as possible, harvesting the driest corn first.—O. E. J.

Evansville, Ind.—Southern Indiana farmers say the farm labor shortage is less acute than it was this time last year. They report plenty of help to gather their corn crops. In this section the usual acreage of wheat has been sown. Farmers report a good yield of soybeans.—W. B. C.

Tulsa, Okla.—County Agent O. J. Moyer has reported that seeding of winter oats in Tulsa County this season will be several times greater than ever before. He attributed the increase to the great success achieved by the farmers when they harvested their winter-planted grain last summer. The average production was between 30 and 50 bus.—P. J. P.

Kansas 1946 Wheat Crop

During the past three weeks we have been able to cover a considerable portion of the wheat area in Kansas, and at this date we find seeding completed and our estimate of the acreage seeded is 13½ to 14 million acres. There was a considerable period of dryness during late September and October, and the topsoil became very dry and powdery in many localities so that some acreage was not planted at all and some went in very late. Early seedling in the western third is up to a good stand and in many sections, especially the southwest portion of the state is affording good pasture, but much in the central third and in the northwest portion is small with some just showing. While the topsoil is still dry in most of the entire west two-thirds of the state, the subsoil condition is excellent and a good one to two inches of moisture now would put the plant in excellent condition to go into the winter with good promise of another above average crop. However, if we do not receive moisture before hard freezing weather, the outlook, especially in part of the central and northwest portion of the state, will not be too promising, and the outcome will be very dependent on the type of winter we have and also will be more dependent on spring conditions, while the south central and southwest portion is good.—H. L. Robinson.

Topeka, Kan., Nov. 9.—Winter wheat made good growth during October, following late September rains. With the exception of the western two or three tiers of counties, where seeding was practically completed early in September, planting operations were much later than usual this year.—H. L. Collins, Agr. Statistician in charge.

Lansing, Mich.—September rainfall in record amounts has resulted in severe damage to Michigan's bean crop. The reduction is in both volume and quality. The potential crop of about 4,500,000 bags has been reduced to 3,989,000 bags, according to the official estimate as of Oct. 1.—C. J. Borum, R. V. Norman and J. R. Garret, Agr. Statisticians.

Goldendale, Wash., Nov. 12.—The Klickitat Valley wheat belt has been blanketed with snow for the past week. Temperatures have dropped to sub-freezing, many places as low as 10 above zero. The snow is welcomed by wheat growers in the valley because of the moisture it provides for next year's crops and also for the protection against freezing weather.—F. K. H.

Hutchinson, Kan., Nov. 8.—A bumper milo crop is being harvested in the Plevna, Huntsville, Nickerson, Sterling, Alden and Raymond areas. Yield reports ranging up to 54 bus. per acre have been made in this district, with the state's most uniform milo being in the strip which received heavy August rains. In southern Reno the yields are off, down to 10 bus.—I. D. A.

Oklahoma City, Okla., Nov. 9.—The estimated production of sorghums for grain is 8,360,000 bus. compared with 12,915,000 bus. in 1944 and 7,316,000 bus. the ten year average. The yield is indicated at 11.5 bus. per acre compared with 14.4 bus. a year ago. Frost on Oct. 21 and 22 stopped the development of late grain in the northern and western sections.—K. D. Blood, D. D. Pitman, Agr. Statisticians.

Enid, Okla., Nov. 12.—Our advice indicates that the growing wheat is everywhere showing up in good shape. Most of the wheat planted even recently is showing above the ground and while there has been no moisture for the last three weeks in central and western Oklahoma there has been enough to germinate the wheat and cause some growth.—E. R. Humphrey, Sec'y, Oklahoma Grain & Feed Dealers Ass'n.

Ames, Ia., Nov. 19.—Corn-borer infestation in eastern and central Iowa this year is almost twice what it was last year, Harold Gunderson of Iowa State College said after tabulating results of an extensive survey made this fall. Heaviest infestation continued to be in east central Iowa. The borer moved into Iowa in 1942, had swept completely across the state by last year, and this year continued to multiply.

Minneapolis, Minn., Oct. 25.—October weather has been mostly good for curing and drying of the corn crop. Some soft or chaffy corn is expected in most sections, but this will generally be consumed on the farm. Moisture is still high, but with a continuation of good drying weather corn is expected to be of high enough grade to be safe for movement in volume within two or three weeks. Because of the fine fall weather the soybean harvest has been able to make rapid headway. Movement to market has been limited only by facilities to handle the beans, as farmers were able to get into the fields with combines day after day. Quality has generally been good, the frosts, particularly in the western part of the soybean belt, have resulted in some immature beans.—Cargill Crop Bulletin, T. J. Totushek, editor.

Sorghums a Large Crop

Washington, D. C.—The U.S.D.A. makes the following estimate as of Nov. 1, of the 1945 crop of grain sorghums:

	Bus per Acre	—*Production, Bus—
	Aver. Prod.	Aver. 1944 1945
Ill.	24.4	27 27
Iowa	21.2	20 20
Mo.	15.7	981 1,617
N. D.	12	12 12
S. D.	8.9	1,022 2,091
Neb.	11.1	1,786 2,244
Kan.	10.8	11,406 49,468
N. C.	12.8	150 60
Ark.	15.7	20 34
La.	9.9	7,316 12,915
Okla.	14.8	28,497 96,724
Tex.	9.2	1,295 4,746
Colo.	11.8	2,234 5,560
N. M.	30.2	856 2,176
Ariz.	34.6	4,592 3,920
Calif.	13.7	70,310 181,756
U. S.		106,985

*000's omitted.

Milford, Ill.—Crops in this area have never been better. Wheat doubled last year's returns; sweet corn in many instances ran 5 tons to the acre and sold for \$20 a ton; field corn is showing an increase in many instances of 10 bus. an acre over last year and is in good condition; soybeans average 35 bus. an acre, in some locations were 40 bus., and in fine condition; oats not so plentiful but what there is, is good.—E. C. S.

Springfield, Ill.—Corn is fairly good to good, except for a few scattered localities, mainly in the south, where it is poor to rather poor. Near half of the crop now appears to be safe from frost, its maturing having been much slowed by the past week of very unfavorable ripening weather. By and large but a small amount of corn has been cut for silage. Soybeans generally are fairly good as is also their pod development.—E. W. Holcomb, Meteorologist, Weather Bureau.

Janesville, Wis., Nov. 13.—The Nov. 9th Gov't estimate of 7,155,000 bus. of buckwheat is 601,000 bus. lower than the October report and 2,011,000 bus. smaller than last year's crop—which was completely exhausted before new buckwheat was available early this fall. This new estimate is not as low as had been anticipated from reports received recently from the largest buckwheat producing centers. The indicated much heavier crop damage from rainy weather than is shown in the Gov't figures.—Blodgett's Buckwheat Bulletin.

Toronto, Ont.—Reports on the condition and yield of grain crops show great variation, but on the whole the yields are below average, and much lighter than in 1944. Where early sowing was possible, the crops have turned out well, but the later crops are very spotty. In some Eastern Ontario counties, the grain has turned out better than expected. At the end of the month, however, harvesting had not been completed over a large part of the Province, and the wet fields made it impossible to move machinery on to the land.—The Ontario Dept. of Agr., C. J. Gale, acting director.

Topeka, Kan., Nov. 6.—The average depth to which soil moisture extended in wheat fields this fall in the western two-thirds of Kansas was 45.7 ins. or 4 in. greater than in October, 1944, according to the results of the Oct. 16-22 field trip by the Bureau of Agricultural Economics and the Kansas State Board of Agriculture. This compares with an average depth of 46.6 ins. last April. The survey showed the degree of saturation substantially more favorable than last fall, although there was a pronounced deficiency of soil moisture in continuous cropped fields in western counties.—H. L. Collins, Agr. Statistician in charge.

Manhattan, Kan.—Methods of prevention and extermination of the European corn borer that invaded several Northwestern Kansas counties from Missouri and Iowa this season are being planned by entomologists of Kansas State College and the State Board of Agriculture. J. C. Mohler, sec'y of the State Board of Agriculture, believes that the borer entered Kansas with

Crops of Canadian Prairie Provinces

J. G. Fraser, general manager of the Northwest Line Elevators Ass'n, on Nov. 14 estimated the yield per acre and the production in bushels for 1945 in Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta, as follows: Wheat, 12.9, 290,390,200; Oats, 24.2, 260,253,200; Barley, 20.9, 143,359,600; Rye, 11.4, 4,662,000; and Flaxseed, 7.1, 7,314,400. Yields per acre were heavier in Manitoba than in the other provinces. Manitoba had a wheat yield of 19.5 bus. per acre on 2,132,000 acres, while Saskatchewan had 12.1 bus. per acre on 13,310,000 acres.

Soybean Movement in October

Receipts and shipments of soybeans at the various markets during October, compared with October, 1944, in bushels, were:

	Receipts	Shipments
	1945 1944	1945 1944
Baltimore ..	6,654,000	6,301,000
Chicago ..	18,000	15,495
Pt. Worth ..	2,108,500	1,937,400
Indianapolis ..	1,640,500	2,300,100
Kans. City ..	96,000	284,800
Milwaukee ..	2,608,500	1,612,500
Minneapolis ..	323,822	269,000
New Orleans ..	931,931	1,030,500
Omaha ..	1,207,000	1,473,100
Peoria ..	504,500	175,500
St. Joseph ..	1,702,400	126,400
St. Louis ..	1,425,600	2,131,200
Toledo ..	32,400	54,400
Wichita ..		

sweet corn seed, as that seed is usually shipped in on the ear. Altho there has been a quarantine to prevent entrance, Mohler said it was useless now. "We will have to learn to fight that pest." The corn borer has been reported thus far in the following counties: Douglas, Wyandotte, Shawnee and Johnson. Infestation seems to be following the Kaw River valley.—G. M. H.

Grain Movement

Reports on the movement of grain from farm to country elevator and movement from interior points are always welcome.

Evansville, Ind.—Corn is moving freely to the mills and elevators.—W. B. C.

Boonville, Ind.—Millfeed is moving fairly well and there has been a brisk demand for poultry feed.—W. B. C.

Bismarck, N. D.—North Dakota farms held 111,732,000 bus. of wheat Oct. 1, while an additional 27,687,000 bus. were stored in elevators.—P. J. P.

Duluth, Minn.—New corn crop is commencing to dribble in here for storage, but as yet there has been no sizeable amount received.—F. G. C.

Portland, Ore.—The Liberty ship Robert Lansing was loading wheat here Nov. 1 for China, the first such cargo since the beginning of the war.—F. K. H.

Carlock, Ill.—The Carlock Farmers Elevator, Co. had shipped six carloads of new corn to market Nov. 6 and found it had dried out quite a bit from the shipments of over a week previous.—P. J. P.

Duluth, Minn.—Good demand for ordinary cash wheat wanted for lake shipment by close of navigation is keeping the low grades at ceiling level, with the higher protein bringing premiums.—F. G. C.

Idaho Falls, Ida.—A railroad car shortage still continues in this area. Grain dealers advise that shipments have been severely slowed up. Shippers advise that railroads have been able to furnish only about 50 per cent of the daily orders.—F. K. H.

Topeka, Kan.—Elevators in this city have been reluctant to purchase the high moisture 1945 corn crop that has been offered them, according to Preston Hale, county agent. Farmers, who have been harvesting in the Rossville area, discovered that the moisture content ran from 18 to 25 per cent.—P. J. P.

Duluth, Minn.—The recent wet weather slowed up country shipping operations resulting in dropping down of grain receipts to a more normal scale which terminal houses could readily handle without blocking railroad yards with unloaded cars. The dark mornings made inspection and grading slow in getting out, with some damaged wheat appearing also a factor in retarding this work. The September grain receipts were about 1,750,000 bus. larger than in the same period last year, namely, 27,862,665 bus., and 26,138,900 bus.—F. G. C.

Omaha, Neb.—New corn from Seward County, Neb., graded 53 lbs., 19.2 per cent moisture, and 6 per cent damage. This is the lowest damage of any 1945 corn received in this market so far. State agronomists estimate that corn now is drying in the field at the rate of approximately .75 of 1 per cent a day.

Duluth, Minn.—Grain receipts for October amounted to 33,690,775 bus. as against 30,460,510 for the corresponding month last year. Wheat arrivals the past month totaled 22,584,150 bus. compared with 17,696,970 last year. Shipments for October reached 27,835,300 bus. against 23,332,650 bus. in 1944.—F. G. C.

Emporia, Kan.—Soybean receipts at the Kansas Soybean Mills here exceeded 9,000 bus. in one day. More combines have been started as fields dry and the receipts from the Emporia territory have been increasing daily. The moisture content of the beans still is above normal, ranging from 13 to 15 per cent.—G. M. H.

Seattle, Wash.—For the first time since the war began, wheat from the Pacific Northwest again is being loaded for European countries. The steamship Clarence King will carry a cargo to France, and next week the Mark Twain will take her berth for a similar cargo. Vitus Bering is taking on bulk grain on the Columbia River for France.—F. K. H.

Buckingham, Ia., Nov. 2.—The Buckingham Grain Co. purchased 70,000 bus. of soybeans and 25,000 bus. of shelled corn from farmers in the last three weeks, Mgr. Geo. Beenken reported. Unable to get boxcars 40,000 bus. of the beans have been stored in steel bins here. Some cars were shipped to Cedar Rapids, Kansas City and other marketing points. Much of the shelled corn has been trucked to nearby communities.

Duluth, Minn.—In order to relieve the car shortage and bring forward more grain to Duluth-Superior for lake shipment before termination of navigation the I. C. C. issued an emergency measure effective Nov. 15. But a short time remains for normal period of navigation and grain is badly needed for filling boat cargoes with both shippers and boat men making every effort to clean up all contracts before the close of navigation.—F. G. C.

Ottawa, Ont., Nov. 15.—The following quantities of wheat and coarse grain were delivered from farms in western Canada the week ended Nov. 8, expressed in bushels: Wheat, 10,443,807; oats, 1,573,340; barley, 2,243,460; rye, 70,036; flaxseed, 139,218; since August, 1945, as compared to the same period a year ago, shown in parentheses: Wheat, 140,923,769 (156,567,722); oats, 37,579,683 (30,965,141); barley, 44,787,851 (48,489,843); rye, 2,277,223 (2,167,479); flaxseed, 4,032,272 (5,968,712).—Herbert Marshall, Dominion Statistician.

Buffalo, N. Y., Nov. 3.—Three 90-car N. Y. C. trains rolled out of here today with export wheat for European consumption, climaxing the New York Central's busiest grain-carrying week of the year, and bringing to 8 the number of grain-laden freight trains which have moved out of Buffalo on the Central this week. They have carried approximately 1,440,000 bus., each railroad car loaded with 2,000 bus. Several other railroads were busy in an effort to keep pace with the heavy influx of grain arriving at Buffalo elevators in lake freighters, but a shortage of cars is holding down the rail movement.—G. E. T.

Toledo, O.—The first car of new corn arrived here Nov. 1, graded No. 3 yellow, 15.3 per cent moisture after kiln-drying at country point, and tested 51 lbs. to the bushel. It came from northwestern Ohio.

Cleveland, O.—With the export grain business in a slump as a result of the United States cancellation of lend-lease, the lake grain movement continues restrained from the heavy pace that prevailed since navigation opened. American vessels took several cargoes of oats out of the Canadian lakehead late last week, but it was only a flurry said grain shippers.—W. McC.

Kansas City, Kan.—Average protein of 1,907 cars of wheat tested during October by the Kansas City office of the Kansas grain inspection department was 11.57 per cent and 1,731 cars tested by Missouri averaged 11 per cent. The total of 3,638 cars tested by both departments averaged 11.30 per cent protein, compared with 11.99 per cent on 2,257 cars in October, 1944.

Kansas City, Mo.—The initial shipment of corn from the 1945 crop graded No. 3 yellow, 56-lb., 16.8 per cent moisture. It was shipped from Belvue, Kan., which point also put the first 1944 corn on the local market, last year on Oct. 13. Country elevators in Nebraska and Iowa have been taking in the new corn, much of it running rather high in moisture. Immediate scarcity of old corn is acute and all classes of consumers are anxiously awaiting liberal movement of the new crop in order to get back to normal operating schedule.

Janesville, Wis., Nov. 6.—Rainy weather has so seriously retarded harvest in other sections that yields will not amount to 50 per cent of previous estimates. Under normal conditions buckwheat should still move to market in considerable volume. At present, offerings are light and not sufficient to meet current demand. Favorable weather might enable growers to save more of their buckwheat than now estimated—but may not result in sufficient supplies to cover this year's domestic requirements.—Blodgett's Buckwheat Bulletin.

Vancouver, B. C.—The port of Vancouver again is moving grain after six years in the doldrums. A partial crop failure in Australia and UNRRA shipments have combined to increase grain loadings here since the new crop began Aug. 1. Between Aug. 1 this year and mid-September, wheat shipments out of Vancouver aggregated approximately 5,450,000 bus. compared with 3,262,000 in August and September, 1939, and 9,096,000 in August and September, 1932, when record loadings were made.—G. E. T.

Springfield, Ill., Nov. 12.—Corn picking is extremely late at only 6 per cent compared with the usual of 35 to 40 per cent picked by Nov. 1. Progress with soybean combining at 63 per cent for Nov. 1 is up to average. Quality and feeding value of about a third of the state corn crop will be below average. Corn picking of earlier and drier fields is getting underway in volume, but drying has been unusually slow particularly of later ears and immature nubbins and a large part of the crop must be left in the fields until sufficiently dry for safe cribbing. Corn picking will extend into the winter and some until spring. The large amount of corn lodged and tangled especially in west central Illinois will further slow harvesting and require more hand husking than usual.—A. J. Surratt, Agr. Statistician in charge.

Wheat Movement in October

Receipts and shipments of wheat at the various markets during October, compared with October, 1944, in bushels, were:

	Receipts		Shipments	
	1945	1944	1945	1944
Baltimore	9,842,479	2,225,140	10,269,764	920,043
Chicago	1,862,000	5,772,000	2,540,000	5,058,000
Duluth—				
Superior	22,684,150	17,696,970	19,102,480	17,254,170
Ft. Will'm	33,672,973	27,110,753	40,664,530	30,867,512
Ft. Worth	1,192,800	814,800	1,694,000	992,600
Hut'son	1,032,750	1,281,950	921,940	1,098,940
Ind'apolis	684,200	630,000	702,000	639,000
Kan. City	6,750,000	5,013,400	8,457,500	5,222,400
Milwaukee	240,000	453,088	921,940	1,098,940
Min'ap'is	15,676,800	18,728,000	7,536,000	6,316,800
New Or's	2,523,958	.....	2,790,019	79,931
Omaha	2,019,770	1,303,900	1,877,600	1,673,535
Peoria	1,207,500	763,600	553,500	776,500
Phila'p'a	7,945,548	3,181,571	9,115,221	4,622,330
Portland	1,288,566	525,566	909,756	.....
St. Joseph	1,129,440	928,530	1,279,670	838,030
St. Louis	3,234,700	4,227,900	2,919,900	3,653,300
Seattle	2,722,176	1,918,200	.....	.....
Superior	10,960,393	7,376,526	7,814,039	7,769,749
Toledo	2,431,585	2,596,967	1,499,400	1,947,794
Wichita	2,007,000	1,479,000	2,687,400	1,902,600

Oats Movement in October

Receipts and shipments of oats at the various markets during October, compared with October, 1944, in bushels, were:

	Receipts		Shipments	
	1945	1944	1945	1944
Baltimore	609,564	127,800	149,604	.....
Chicago	1,989,000	1,930,000	2,119,000	2,208,000
Duluth—				
Superior	5,239,630	3,263,805	5,190,530	1,921,800
Ft. Will'm	9,128,854	8,510,345	10,994,465	9,937,747
Ft. Worth	258,000	82,000	14,000	82,000
Hut'son	3,000	.....	.....	.....
Ind'apolis	495,000	47,500	335,000	.....
Kan. City	1,008,000	396,000	1,124,000	248,000
Milwaukee	209,300	20,700	161,500	11,875
Min'ap'is	9,566,400	5,947,200	5,280,000	5,764,800
New Or's	116,133	49,656	28,734	54,000
Omaha	1,317,800	814,000	201,898	789,800
Peoria	188,000	398,000	320,000	150,000
Phila'p'a	21,396	27,446	.....	22,147
Portland	118,949	114,770	.....	.....
St. Joseph	533,350	240,720	103,840	56,760
St. Louis	960,000	522,000	662,000	704,000
Seattle	179,988	874,244	.....	.....
Superior	324,045	1,390,395	3,783,306	1,434,923
Toledo	222,600	478,695	478,800	531,300
Wichita	26,000	4,800	.....	4,800

Corn Movement in October

Receipts and shipments of corn at the various markets during October, compared with October, 1944, in bushels, were:

	Receipts		Shipments	
	1945	1944	1945	1944
Baltimore	204,340	205,703	.....	.....
Chicago	4,215,000	4,230,000	2,303,000	2,583,000
Duluth—				
Superior	.....	40,355	.....	40,355
Ft. William	.....	.....	1,074	.....
Ft. Worth	33,000	66,000	9,000	15,000
Indianapolis	678,300	1,143,200	428,400	540,600
Kansas City	1,859,800	1,706,800	1,222,500	754,500
Milwaukee	755,080	531,480	95,580	182,310
Minneapolis	1,657,600	963,200	1,371,200	708,800
New Orleans	3,000	1,127,345	45,632	1,132,823
Omaha	3,459,948	2,057,400	3,744,000	2,185,200
Peoria	1,301,000	1,239,600	1,183,000	777,500
Philadelphia	84,932	693,354	53,744	440,715
Portland	53,712	38,565	.....	.....
St. Joseph	510,400	535,040	475,200	362,560
St. Louis	2,183,100	822,800	1,468,800	1,596,300
Seattle	74,844	140,778	.....	.....
Superior	.....	55,064	.....	.....
Toledo	32,800	193,600	.....	14,400
Wichita	3,400	8,000	3,400	4,800

Janesville, Wis., Nov. 13.—There is not enough buckwheat now being offered to meet the current demand, although flour buyers have already covered most of their requirements.—Blodgett's Buckwheat Bulletin.

Lansing, Mich., Nov. 13.—The corn harvest has been delayed by wet fields and high moisture content of the crop. By Nov. 1 very little corn had been harvested. The estimated yield of 35.5 bus. per acre is 1½ bus. below the Oct. 1 estimate, but above last year and above average.—C. J. Borum, R. V. Norman and J. R. Garrett, Agri. Statisticians.

Chicago, Ill.—The first car of corn of the new crop was received today by Jas. E. Bennett & Co. from central Illinois and applied on contract at the Peoria ceiling of \$1.15, less 2 cents discount for must and 1½ cents for moisture, by the O.P.A. scale. The grade was sample No. 2 yellow, 52½ lb. test weight, 22 per cent moisture and 4 per cent damage.

Minneapolis, Minn.—The first car of new corn to arrive in the Minneapolis market was received by McCabe Bros. Co. from Luverne, Minn. The corn graded No. 4 yellow, weighed 49 lbs., had 3.5 per cent damage and carried a 12.7 per cent moisture notation. It was of Iowa origin and crib dried by the producer. Leary Grain Co. took the corn at ceiling price, plus markup. Peavey Elevators shipped a car of new corn from Cottonwood, Minn., which arrived in the local market Oct. 27. The corn graded sample grade, weighed 48.5 lbs. to the bushel, had 0.5 per cent damage, and 24.5 per cent moisture.—P. J. P.

Decatur, Ill.—No old corn moving, and the new crop generally carries too high moisture for shelling and shipping. A few cars are moving to market, all showing excess moisture ranging from 21 to 30 per cent. High winds and continued dry, sunny weather will reduce the moisture rapidly, if the corn is on the stalk in the fields. Cribbing corn with excessive moisture will cause it to spoil quickly, with mild temperatures. After the soybean harvest is out of the way and the moisture content of the corn is reduced to where it can safely be shipped to market, the movement of corn will gain momentum.—Baldwin Elevator Co.

Barley Movement in October

Receipts and shipments of barley at the various markets during October, compared with October, 1944, in bushels, were:

	Receipts		Shipments	
	1945	1944	1945	1944
Baltimore	48,919	45,747	.....	.....
Chicago	1,802,000	2,350,000	833,000	688,000
Duluth	.....	.....	.....	.....
Superior	2,842,300	7,423,720	2,295,545	3,431,000
Ft. Wm'm	11,442,947	15,997,055	8,156,042	13,080,182
Ft. Worth	54,400	49,600	12,800	41,600
Hut'son	89,750	42,500	.....	.....
Ind'ap's	105,000	.....	82,000	.....
Kan. City	529,600	401,600	766,400	560,400
Milwaukee	3,174,600	3,502,200	1,756,260	1,021,680
Min'ap's	8,085,600	5,815,800	4,809,000	4,188,600
New Or's	.....	.....	.....	1,600
Omaha	666,000	668,000	596,000	538,240
Peoria	233,800	491,400	244,200	748,500
Portland	213,953	152,379	392,203	.....
St. Joseph	191,900	115,900	115,700	57,000
St. Louis	438,400	144,000	542,400	444,800
Seattle	235,620	160,650	.....	.....
Superior	1,858,535	3,454,833	1,514,836	1,607,395
Toledo	268,395	187,500	51,000	151,500
Wichita	3,200	1,600	9,600	1,600

Rye Movement in October

Receipts and shipments of rye at the various markets during October, compared with October, 1944, in bushels, were:

	Receipts		Shipments	
	1945	1944	1945	1944
Baltimore	319,047	102,923	324,600	.....
Chicago	361,000	207,000	494,000	806,000
Duluth-Supr.	23,715	642,660	.....	231,795
Ft. William	618,218	458,759	140,512	875,058
Ft. Worth	1,500	9,000	.....	.....
Hutchinson	.....	1,250	.....	.....
Indianapolis	72,000	.....	36,000	72,000
Kansas City	40,500	73,500	39,000	9,000
Milwaukee	34,020	.....	35,910	3,420
Minneapolis	774,400	360,000	588,800	400,000
New Orleans	.....	.....	52,000	.....
Omaha	304,200	.....	252,600	140,400
Peoria	101,100	81,300	9,000	15,000
Philadelphia	16,755	.....	.....	1,137
St. Joseph	13,840	8,650	17,300	10,380
St. Louis	59,000	16,500	42,100	34,500
Seattle	24,084	12,047	.....	.....
Superior	24,201	429,721	.....	106,758
Toledo	9,000	.....	12,000	.....
Wichita	3,400	.....	3,400	.....

A Fire Points Way to Safety

By H. B. TAYLOR, of Northwestern Yeast Co.

You don't have to have a fire to have a fire hazard. A condition outside your plant may suddenly precipitate an emergency which calls for prompt handling, involving the safety of every worker on the payroll and the very plant itself.

In our fifty-three years in this one plant, we've never had a fire. The building is sprinkled, double fire doors between every room, solid brick walls protect each section, aisles are wide, and materials stored and handled with an eye to safety. There is no rubbish or unnecessary accumulation. We are a food plant and cleanliness is a "must"; hence good housekeeping has always been a necessity. Fifty-three years lull you into a sense of security, perhaps not justified when a quirk of circumstances takes over.

At 12:45 p. m. on April 12, the lumber yard across the tracks caught fire in a yard bordering our eight-story plant for an entire block, no rain for almost a month, wind 54 m.p.h. Forty-three pieces of fire equipment responded to the general alarm, most of them summoned not because of the lumber fire. The yard was doomed the first five minutes, but because of the ten-to-one odds we'd burn too. The high wind, which whipped the flames to inferno proportion, was our savior. It kept the heat and the flames away from our plant, which would have gone up in smoke if the wind had only stilled for about five minutes!

Result: Complete revamping of our fire controls. Fire alarm must have a totally different sound from bell used on the autocall system. (No one paid much attention at first. Thought Joe Zuch was wanted on the autocall!)

Fire wardens appointed for each department or section so as to get instant coverage of the entire plant in case of fire.

Personnel trained to obey orders promptly in case of fire—orders of fire wardens. (Hard time getting employees out of plant—wanted to watch the fire!)

High pressure water supply and hoses for roof protection. (Hand extinguishers and pails did the job this time. Next time we will have water out of a high pressure hose!)

Steps taken to increase supervision at night. (Our plant would have burned regardless if this fire had occurred at night.)

This experience, which gave us such a vivid lesson in fire control safety, contains a lesson for all of us. You do not have to have a fire to have a real fire hazard.

Oats Premium Excites a Congressman

Acting on misinformation as to the effect on prices to farmers of the 5 cents per bushel premium allowed for No. 1 heavy white oats by the rule of the Chicago Board of Trade, Senator Elmer Thomas of Oklahoma had a subcommittee of the Senate agriculture committee call a hearing Oct. 11 and 12.

Fred H. Clutton, sec'y of the Board of Trade, informed the committee that the premium is passed back to the farmer, so the producer can receive a higher price than under the former rule allowing only 1 cent per bu. premium. Directors Earl M. Combs, Jr., J. O. McClintock and M. T. Sonntag supported his statements.

A more important oats market question was brought to the attention of the committee by Mr. Clutton, who stated that the daily changes in the Canadian oats equalization fee could influence the Chicago market when surpluses develop.

"It is a matter for the State Department and this committee to adjust as a tariff question," Mr. Clutton said. "It would be advantageous to the farmers of this country if the equalization fee were set for a long period and not determined each day at noon."

The fee, which is added to the price of oats, is set by the Canadian Wheat Board.

1946 Rye Ceiling Casts Its Shadow Before

In the rye futures the old crop December and May deliveries again made new seasonal tops, and is selling at 196¾ on the December delivery on Tuesday, a new 25-year high record price was set, also since then the market had quite a setback. Rye futures action generally has been of a nervous type, with the market responding very easily to orders of modest size and on either side. In the meantime both the July and the September rye futures have been held in check by the ceiling price of 144¼. The most recent word on cash ceilings on rye came from Washington, and was to the effect that they would be imposed on June 1, 1946. The ceiling price at Chicago has been tentatively set at \$1.42 per bushel.

This now brings up the question as to whether or not the O.P.A. will rule that such a ceiling is applicable against all rye marketed after May 31, 1946, irrespective of whether the grain in question was seeded this Fall, and thereby amenable to the O.P.A. rye ceiling ruling, or whether such a ceiling could be operative against rye that was grown in some previous year. In so far as is known, this is the first occasion wherein the O.P.A. may be called upon for a ruling of this type. From a strictly technical standpoint a person owning rye grown in 1945 might be able to prevent the government agency from imposing the \$1.42 per bushel ceiling on it, but, at the same time, a ruling against the O.P.A. would probably be nothing more than a rather empty victory, for the reason that necessarily such rye would eventually come into direct competition with the rye which would qualify legally for the ceiling price, and this in itself would probably settle the matter very effectively and particularly so in the event that the 1946 rye crop should prove to be a bountiful one.—F. C. Bisson, Director of Public Relations, Chicago Board of Trade.

New Pres. Sioux City Grain Exchange

An efficient administration of the affairs of the Sioux City Grain Exchange during the ensuing year is assured by the choice of J. B. Roberts as president of the organization.

During his 30 years with the Flanley Grain Co., starting as office boy, Mr. Roberts has accumulated a broad experience in the wholesale grain business, shipping and receiving, and operating terminal elevators.



J. B. Roberts, Pres.-Elect, Sioux City Grain Exchange

Grain and Feed Trade News

Reports of new elevators, feed mills, improvements; changes in firms; fires, casualties, accidents and deaths are solicited.

ARKANSAS

Marianna, Ark.—The front of the Farmers Supply Company store was practically demolished Nov. 1 when a truck belonging to I. L. McCain plunged down an incline and crashed thru the plate glass.—P. J. P.

CALIFORNIA

Kerman, Cal.—Mr. Beard, living north of Kerman, has opened a feed mill on California Ave. near 7th St., and is handling all kinds of ground feed.

Los Angeles, Cal.—H. Preston Porter, manager of the St. Anthony (Ida.) Flour Mills for many years, has transferred to the Sunset Grain & Milling Co. and has moved his family here.

Patterson, Cal.—Two large storage houses for hay, each 60x90 ft. in ground area and 21.5 ft. high, built of steel framework and insulated iron siding, have been built at the alfalfa mill of the H. & N. Farm Co. north of here on Highway 33. Two more identical structures will follow under the immediate expansion program, entailing an approximate investment of \$45,000. Eventually plans call for construction of six to eight more identical structures, and the installation of a hay dehydrator is being considered. A spur track has been laid to serve the plant from the S.P. line. The mill is controlled by H. P. Notbarr, pres. of the Taylor Milling Co., and is tied up closely with that company's operations.

CANADA

Winnipeg, Man.—The Grain Exchange has ordered into effect margin requirements of 75c per bushel on all new trades in rye. It also ordered that fluctuations in rye futures shall be limited to 1c up or down from the previous close, effective at the opening Nov. 14. Effective Nov. 20th the permissible fluctuations were increased to 5c.

Essex, Ont.—The Naylor Lumber Co., Ltd., has sold all of its feed and elevator departments, known as Naylor Feed Mills, to Essex Farmers, Ltd., E. A. Naylor, sec'y-treas. of the Naylor company announced. He stated Naylor Lumber Co., Ltd., will henceforth devote its entire time to the lumber business which has been established here for 63 years.

Nashville, Ont.—The 60-ft. grain elevator and feed mill operated here by J. T. Maw and his sons, James and Harry, was destroyed by fire Nov. 12, the loss estimated at \$25,000. Mr. Maw stated there was over 15,000 bus. of grain in the elevator; about 20 tons of coal and \$1,000 worth of concentrated feeds also were destroyed. He stated three box cars of grain had been put in the elevator since Nov. 9.—G. E. T.

COLORADO

Delta, Colo.—Allan J. Obert, prominent miller and distributor, for 30 years manager of the Delta Flour Mill, died in Denver following a heart attack.—L. N. C.

Greeley, Colo.—H. E. Kelly, for a number of years manager of the Loveland (Colo.) Flour Mills before being transferred here, has resigned as district manager of the Colorado Milling & Elevator Co. because of ill health. He and his family now reside in California.

Denver, Colo.—The Colorado Grain, Milling & Feed Dealers Ass'n will hold its annual convention here Feb. 18, 1946, at the Shirley Savoy Hotel. Allied Trades Exhibit will be a feature of the meeting.

Olathe, Colo.—D. S. Mitchell & Co. of Delta recently purchased and rebuilt the old Olathe flour mill. A new gravity cleaner was installed in the cleaning mill, which plant has been in operation for some time cleaning onion and clover seed. The flour mill may be operated later. However, custom grinding is being done and ear corn is being received for grinding. Roy M. Davis of the company is here from Delta in charge of the plant.

Fort Collins, Colo.—Further plans were perfected at Omaha convention with a view of the Colorado Grain, Milling & Feed Dealers Ass'n aiding New Mexico and other Rocky Mountain States in the formation of an association. As the plan now stands, each state will have its own complete organization and all will be invited to be a part of the Rocky Mountain Ass'n with headquarters at Fort Collins. The proposition, at the present, is in the formative stage and comes from trying to satisfy the needs of the Rocky Mountain States not now having an active organization and needing one.—Lloyd N. Case, sec'y, C. G. M. & F. G. A.

ILLINOIS

Table Grove, Ill.—The Farmers Elevator Co., Floyd Brown, mgr., is building a 100x40 ft. storage building northwest of the main elevator.

Mendota, Ill.—G. C. Ricketts of Joliet has opened a grain commission business in the Waldorf Bldg., representing E. M. Combs & Son.

Pekin, Ill.—The Quaker Oats Co. has appointed A. R. (Al) Sutton of St. Joseph, Mo., as manager of its local paper mill, effective Dec. 1.—P. J. P.

Metcalfe, Ill.—The Metcalf Grain Co., operating stations here and at Mabel, is now taking grain at both stations, having its new elevator here in operation.

Bethany, Ill.—The Bethany Grain Co., which has been in business here for 40 years, has purchased the elevator and all equipment of O. W. Livengood & Co.—P. J. P.

Springfield, Ill.—The Sangamon St. soybean mill was damaged to the extent of about \$500 Nov. 6 by a fire caused supposedly from spontaneous combustion.—P. J. P.

Paris, Ill.—Alva Adams has purchased the W. E. Wade elevator and feed mill and is operating it under the name of the Farmers Elevator & Supply Co. W. E. Dorsett is the manager.—P. J. P.

Newark, Ill.—After the death of Ray Halvorson, who had managed the affairs of the Newark Grain & Lumber Co., Harvey Norem, the president of the company, assumed management.—O. E. J.

Champlin (Fairbury p. o.), Ill.—The Champlin Elevator opened for business Nov. 1. Duane Graves is new manager and will be assisted by his two sons. The elevator had been closed for several months.

Mansfield, Ill.—The Scholer-Gring Grain Co. was among several business concerns that were robbed here the night of Oct. 28 in which an unstated amount of merchandise and money was taken.—P. J. P.

Mokena, Ill.—Geo. Phelps will open a coal and feed business here under the name of Mokena Fuel & Feed Co. An office building and warehouse will be constructed. Mr. Phelps, who holds a captaincy, served 51 months in the Hawaiian Islands.

Bluffs, Ill.—Orval Davis, manager of the Farmers Grain Co. elevator, profited from the recent collision near here of two transient trucks loaded with coal, buying the spilled coal for the elevator when the trucks were too badly damaged to haul it away.

Decatur, Ill.—The A. E. Staley Mfg. Co. has authorized payment of 20c on the common stock in addition to the regular quarterly dividend of 50c, bringing the total disbursements for 1945 to \$1.75 on the common stock, compared with \$1 for the preceding year.—P. J. P.

Somonauk, Ill.—A. H. Denilauder has resigned as manager of the Farmers Elevator Co. Up to time of his resignation the elevator had two managers since its organization about 40 years ago. Ed Rompí was the first manager. Wm. R. Butler is new manager.—O. E. J.

Rushville, Ill.—The Rushville Farmers Grain & Livestock Co. enjoyed its best year in 1945, the report at its twenty-sixth annual meeting showing gross sales of \$586,311.76 and gross trading income of \$39,339.45. In addition to the regular 6 per cent dividend on stock, the directors voted to pay customers \$9,811.50 in patronage dividends.—P. J. P.

Danville, Ill.—Lauhoff Grain Co. is constructing two buildings in an expansion of facilities for its E. North St. plant. The larger of the new structures will be 5 stories high and will be used as a packing room and for storage. It immediately adjoins the main plant. The other structure is one story and will be used as a storage warehouse. John Montgomery is the builder.

Casey, Ill.—John Nunnamaker of Indianapolis, Ind., opened a four bin grain elevator here for the Mid-State Products Co., which is being managed by Frank Richardson with Harry C. Partlow as assistant. The Pennsylvania railroad has built a spur track to the bins. The bins have a capacity of 22,000 bus. each. A steel skeleton tower, equipped with conveyors, has been built to handle the grain.—P. J. P.

Tallula, Ill.—The Farmers Elevator recently figured in a series of accidents. A fire in the engine room threatened to destroy the entire building but quick work stopped the blaze. Carl Parsons, employed at the elevator, caught his left hand in a loader and lost his thumb. O. L. Davis, manager of the plant, started to a physician's office in a truck when he collided with a bus, damaging his truck and putting the bus completely out of business.—P. J. P.

Farmer City, Ill.—Scholer & Gring Co. has been sold to H. C. Gring and Ray McCord. Mr. Gring, senior member of the new firm, began buying grain at Weedman in October, 1902, for Bartlett, Frazier & Carrington, and has been in the grain business ever since. He became associated with C. F. Scholer here Dec. 15, 1915, organizing the Scholer & Gring Co., the partnership continuing until Mr. Scholer's death in 1931. Since then Mr. Gring has handled the Scholer interests as trustee. Mr. McCord was engaged in farming until he accepted a position with Scholer & Gring in 1932. Since 1939 he has been manager of the local elevator.

Summerfield, Ill.—A concrete storage bin with a grain elevator leg enclosed, on the side-wall of the circular bin, has been of material assistance in handling our 1945 wheat and soybeans. The bin has a capacity of 20,880 bus. and was built by J. E. Reeser & Son.—Summerfield Co-op. Grain Co.

Filson, Ill.—In order to take advantage of storage earnings and to save the loss of grain and thereby affect an increase in volume, we have added two storage bins of circular concrete construction 25x62 ft. with a capacity of 43,200 bus. They were built by J. E. Reeser & Son prior to soybean harvest.—Williams Grain Co.

Granite City, Ill.—The Valier & Spies Milling Co. has installed a new corn sheller at its elevator, shelling capacity, 1,500 bus. of corn an hour. The corn crop will be the only one processed at the plant this year. The company, which has been a heavy buyer of wheat and oats, is buying soybeans for the first time.—P. J. P.

Elliott, Ill.—The com'te appointed recently to investigate the feasibility of organizing a co-op. grain company here, at a recent meeting decided to recommend the buying or building of an elevator. Members of the com'te are John Knutson, Arthur Burch, Lloyd Sawyer, Chas. Harper, Arthur Noland, Allen Samet and Harold Gedelman.

CHICAGO NOTES

The business conduct committee of the Board of Trade, at the request of commodity exchange administration, has called for an individual statement on the open interest in all deliveries of rye of 50,000 bus. or more as of the close Nov. 14.

Among new members recently enrolled in the Board of Trade are Frederick A. Frankenfield, vice-pres. of American Maize Products Co., Roby, Ind.; Percy E. Goodrich, pres., Goodrich Bros., Inc., Winchester, Ind.; Harold J. Buist, pres., Allied Mills, Inc., Chicago.

Initial margin requirements on trades in oats futures were raised by the directors of the Board of Trade Nov. 16 4 cents to 10 cents per bushel. Spreading margins were doubled to 6 cents per bushel.

Jas. F. Driscoll, for the past three years buyer of macaroni products for the U. S. Army, has been named director of sales for Grain Terminal Ass'n's Amber Milling Co., Rush City, Minn., with his headquarters in Chicago.

No individual interest in December or May rye in excess of 250,000 bus. will be permitted, by order of the directors of the Board of Trade Nov. 16. Holders under the prior rule still are permitted an interest of 700,000 bus.

Thomson & McKinnon Nov. 20 gave employees cash bonuses ranging from four months' pay for 15 or more years of service to one-twelfth of a month's pay for each month of service for employees with less than a year's work.

W. H. Radke, manager of the Corn Products Sales Co. feed department here, retired Nov. 1 after 50 years' service for the company and its predecessors. H. H. Goeltzer, Wisconsin representative of Corn Products, and connected with the company for 25 years, has been appointed head of the feed department, succeeding Mr. Radke. The Wisconsin feed sales office will be consolidated with Chicago and will continue to be handled by Mr. Goeltzer.

Edw. Dickinson McDougal, 83, who was v-pres. of the Armour Grain Co. from 1915 to 1925, died Nov. 13 in Hinsdale (Ill.) Sanitarium. He formerly lived in Riverside. Mr. McDougal had been associated with the grain company since 1897. He was a member of the Union League Club and the Riverside Golf Club. Two sons, Edw. D., Jr., and David B., and three brothers survive him.

INDIANA

Rushville, Ind.—R. L. Putnam is manager of the Orme Elvtr.

Franklin, Ind.—The Franklin Grain Co. suffered a fire loss on Nov. 5.

San Pierre, Ind.—The Vanek Bros. elevator has been completed and is receiving beans.

Peru, Ind.—W. S. Mercer, 84, who owned and operated two grain elevators, died Nov. 4.—W. B. C.

Batesville, Ind.—Irving Wonning has purchased the Narwold Feed Mill and is in possession of the business.

Orleans, Ind.—Harley Denton, 69, a retired miller, died at his home here recently after a short illness.—W. B. C.

Tab, Ind.—Barnes Ferguson of Mellott is new manager of the local elevator recently purchased by Knowles & Sons.

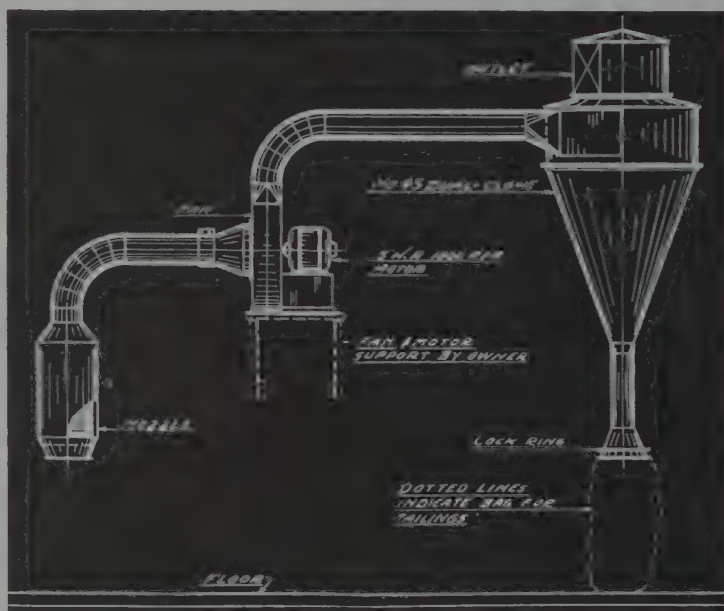
Modoc, Ind.—B. C. Mendenhall, 76, grain elevator operator and farmer, died recently following a six weeks' illness.

Windfall, Ind.—Emerson Sells, former owner of the Tab (Ind.) Elvtr. Co., has become manager of the Union Elevators, Inc., here.

Bourbon, Ind.—Geo. D. Ettinger, 88, for many years in the grain business here, for 25 years with the Bourbon Elvtr. & Milling Co., associated with Wm. Erwin and later J. C. Erwin, later the Delp, Ettinger & Co., died recently.

Indianapolis, Ind.—Clarence R. Bowers, 26, of Bradner, employee of a construction crew working on the new storage bins of the Indiana Co-operative, Inc., elevator, was killed Oct. 18 when he fell 150 ft. from the roof of a bin on which he was working.

Clay City, Ind.—A cribbed iron clad elevator of 20,000-bus. capacity and a concrete grain storage bin of 24,000-bus. capacity have recently been added to our facilities to handle grain. The elevator construction was supervised by A. G. Boggess and the bin was built by J. E. Reeser & Son.—Griffith & Co.



CLEAN Bags at LOW COST — with this DAY UNIT

The low resistance of the DAY DUAL-CLONE Dust Collector—combined with a DAY-designed suction head—makes it possible to operate the complete, well balanced, single head unit, shown here, with a 5 H.P. motor, making a big SAVING in power consumption.

Tubular Cloth DUST FILTER Unit, of fine canvas, can be furnished, when required, to capture very fine dusts not precipitated in cyclone type collectors. This DUAL-CLONE combination provides complete separation of fine dust. Does not have to be vented to outside; it recovers heat otherwise wasted by outside venting. Write for full information on DAY Money-saving service.

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Burket, Ind.—A. L. Summe has sold the Burket Elevator to Woodrow Kern and Dean Goshert, who will take possession about Jan. 1. They will continue under the same name of Burket Elevator.—A. E. L.

South Whitley, Ind.—The Farmers Elvtr. Co. is building a concrete elevator which will contain a large size Hess Grain Drier. The elevator will have a storage capacity of 40,000 bus., and is located 125 ft. S. W. of the main elevator. Felts Construction Co. is the builder.—A. E. L.

Chalmers, Ind.—L. Bert Emonds and W. Vernon Guingrich, both of Wolcott, Ind., the latter of the Guingrich Grain Co., have leased the south elevator here. Mr. Emonds will be the manager. The elevator, formerly known as the Barr Grain Co., will be operated as the Grain & Supply Co.—W. V. G.

IOWA

Afton, Ia.—Am out of the grain business.—T. S. Spencer.

Cherokee, Ia.—The Farmade Products Co. plans expansion of its local feed mill.

Paullina, Ia.—The Long Grain Co. is building a 16x28 ft. building to house its new feed mixer.

Osage, Ia.—The Lyle Elvtr. & Feed Mill has installed a new pneumatic system attrition mill.

Malvern, Ia.—The Malvern Milling Co. recently installed a pellet compressor for stock feed.

Williams, Ia.—The Farmers Elevator was robbed recently, about \$12 in change being taken.

Iowa City, Ia.—The Consumers Co-op. Society will expand its activities into the oil and feed business.

Blairsburg, Ia.—Thieves recently pried open a door leading into the Farmers Elevator office but got nothing.

Jewell, Ia.—Thieves entering thru a window robbed the Farmers Elevator office recently, taking about \$50 in cash.

LeMars, Ia.—Ralph Doud has leased the Farmers Elevator and will operate the business as the Farmers Grain Co.

Ames, Ia.—John F. Halbach, who received his discharge from the air corps last June, is new employee of the Iowa Small Grains Ass'n.

Galt, Ia.—Chas. W. Burt, 63, who managed the Burt Elevator here for years, passed away recently at the Veterans Hospital in Knoxville.—A. G. T.

Cedar Rapids, Ia.—Diamond V Mills has been incorporated, capital stock, \$15,000; officers, C. W. Bloomhall, M. D. Bailey and B. B. Stauffacher.

Brandon, Ia.—Kenneth Brockway, who has been manager of the Froning elevator several years, has purchased the elevator and will take possession Jan. 1.

Lake Mills, Ia.—The Farmers Co-op. Elevator recently installed a new Fairbanks Scale, 25-ton with 34 ft. deck, Myron Thompson, manager, announced.

Belmond, Ia.—Bruce Neil has been advanced to chief engineer of the General Mills, Inc., soybean plant, and Harold Schmidt, Kansas City, succeeds Mr. Neil as superintendent of milling and extraction.

Wellsburg, Ia.—John Snittjer, of the Snittjer Grain Co., has decided to defer building his elevator until next spring. He will continue to take in grain and load it into government bins and railroad cars on track.

Joice, Ia.—Celebrating completion of repairs and improvements at its elevator, the Farmers Co-op. Elvtr. Co. held open house recently. A building housing storage, feed grinding and mixing rooms and an office has been built. A new 50-ton scale with 45 ft. deck has been installed. Reuben Rollins, recently discharged from the navy, took over as manager Nov. 1.—O. E. J.

Missouri Valley, Ia.—The Loveland Elvtr. Co.'s small elevator was damaged by fire Oct. 26, that originated in husks. The building is used to store cobs and husks.

Voorhies, Ia.—An 18,000-bu. elevator has been completed for Edward Karkosh and Roy Jacobsen by the J. G. Williams Const. Co. A grinder-mixing mill will be installed in a 50x25 ft. mill room.—O. E. J.

Onawa, Ia.—The Onawa Milling Co. was host to 75 men, guests at a barbecued goat dinner at the Shelter House at Blue Lake recently. Those present were employees, grain men, farmers and local business men.

Ottumwa, Ia.—Householders in the neighborhood of the Shoemaker Feed Store recently petitioned the city council asking the feed company be restrained from causing dirt and dust to be blown into their homes from the store.

Sheldon, Ia.—A 24 x 36 and two stories high addition is being built on the north end of the soybean mill operated by the Big Four Processing Ass'n, to house the new cookers that will be used in the processing of soybean meal. M. M. Stienties is manager.

Mediapolis, Ia.—The Des Moines County Farm Service Co. has purchased the Wright Grain Co. elevator and supply business and will take possession Dec. 1. F. G. Wright, who has operated the business here since 1930, will remain with the new owners temporarily.

New Hampton, Ia.—The New Hampton Farmers Produce Co., owned by J. M. O'Holieran and Cyril Holschlag, has started buying grain. The company purchased an elevator at Devon and moved it here, completely remodeling it and installing a 30-ton scale.—Art Torkelson.

Britt, Ia.—The Farmers Co-op. Elevator is building a feed mill and warehouse, contract let to the Geo. Todd Const. Co. The building will be of reinforced concrete, brick and tile, to cost about \$30,000. Equipment will include a 100-h.p. hammer mill, a one-ton feed mixer, and a corn crusher and cutter.

Wauke, Ia.—H. Dallam & Sons have sold their local grain and feed business to Leo F. Garland of Ogdan, Ia. The transaction included the elevator storage space, feed warehouse space and two dwellings. Mr. Garland took over operation of the business Nov. 1. Pat Garland is expecting his discharge soon from the armed forces.

La Porte City, Ia.—The Moore Milling Co., owned by the late L. A. Moore, has been sold to Waldo Carlson. The sale included the mill, retail store, warehouse and stock. The coal bins on the railroad right-of-way were not included. Mr. Carlson has opened the retail store and has stocked a complete line of feeds and related merchandise. Plans have not been completed for opening the mill.

Grundy Center, Ia.—The Grundy Center Processing Co. has been formed and plans to take over the government owned hemp plant near here. Capital stock has been set at \$50,000. Herman Iblings has been elected president of the company. Plans are being made with the National Hemp Ass'n to promote home ownership of the Iowa hemp plants and to promote a linen spinning industry in Iowa. The government has offered most of the plants in Iowa for sale.

Ft. Dodge, Ia.—After spending 40 years in the grain business I am compelled to retire because of ill health, and have sold my elevator, operated as the Christensen Grain Co., to Geo. C. Boyd, who has been with me as bookkeeper and ass't manager for several years, and Howard Helgevolts, who has had several years in the grain business and joined Mr. Boyd as a partner in the firm. I am out of the grain business entirely to my deep regret, for I have very much enjoyed it. I have made several trips to Mayo's at Rochester, Minn., and am due to go back again.—Geo. Christensen.

Wever, Ia.—L. W. Faeth, owner of the Farmers Grain & Supply Co., and his wife, M. Lucretia Faeth, were named defendants in a \$66,000 suit filed in Lee County district court by Irma E. Patterson, widow of Frank Patterson, employed by Faeth for 13 years, seven of which were as manager of the elevator. Patterson died May 28 allegedly of injuries received May 23 when a truck said to have been driven by Faeth backed into him at the elevator. Mrs. Patterson in her petition claims negligence on the part of the driver of the Ford truck, alleged to have been Faeth, caused the accident.

KANSAS

Galatia, Kan.—The Wolf Milling Co. elevator was damaged by recent high winds.

Medicine Lodge, Kan.—The Kansas Milling Co. reported its property damaged by recent high winds.

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Let "NU-HY" BUCKETS increase the capacity of YOUR elevator legs!

"Nu-Hy's" give you more efficient pick-up—more efficient discharge—smoother operation—less damage to grain and reduced wear on your equipment.

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Hugoton, Kan.—A 75,000-bu. concrete and steel grain elevator will be built by Ben Parsons just south of the Security Elevator.—G. M. H.

Belpre, Kan.—The Craig Grain Co. recently suffered the loss of \$18 in cash and an electric clock when thieves entered its office.—G. M. H.

Gray (Burdett P. O.), Kan.—John White recently became manager of the Farmers Elevator. He formerly was manager of the Burdett Telephone Co.—G. M. H.

Hutchinson, Kan.—John R. Byrnes, 70, maintenance man for the Gano Grain Co. for nearly 30 years, died following a heart attack at his home on Nov. 8.—G. M. H.

Seneca, Kan.—The Farmers Elevator is building an additional feed warehouse near the large one on lots across the railway tracks south of the main elevator.—G. M. H.

Topeka, Kan.—Fred A. Derby, ex-president of the Kansas Grain Dealers Ass'n and of the Grain & Feed Dealers National Ass'n, underwent an operation for cataract in Los Angeles, Calif., Nov. 19. His surgeon is sure he will come through with a good eye, as he is making a satisfactory recovery.

Eureka, Kan.—The Eureka Mill & Elevator Co. operated by R. C. Teichgraber has overhauled its elevator and mill feed plant, completely motorizing both, and installing new equipment. Included in the latter is a hammer mill and two-ton feed mixer, corn sheller and head drive on elevator leg. The plant was closed during alterations for handling of bulk grains but production of feeds continued.

Wichita, Kan.—Omer Ivan Moyer, who was employed at the Kansas Milling Co. here since being discharged from the army, was killed Nov. 13 in a traffic accident in Wichita.—G. M. H.

Spearville, Kan.—George W. Umbach, manager of the Bowersock Elevator for nearly 20 years, resigned recently to engage in farming. Paul Schmidt was appointed to succeed him.—G. M. H.

Marysville, Kan.—Brauchi Brothers, Winifred grain and implement dealers, have purchased the Thompson Coal, Feed & Machinery Building here and will take possession next spring.—P. J. P.

Smith Center, Kan.—Ralph Robb, who was with the Dicker-Derby Elvtr. Co. before going into the service, is now back at his old job. He served in the Navy and recently received his discharge.—G. M. H.

Hutchinson, Kan.—Geo. H. Bidwell, manager for Wolcott & Lincoln for the past 12 years, has resigned and is launching his own grain firm under the name of Bidwell Grain Co. He opened for business Nov. 1.

Larned, Kan.—The Pawnee County Co-op. Ass'n, Geo. W. Kelsey, mgr., is building a super service station across from the elevator. The new building will be 20 x 142 ft., and modern in every respect. Chalmers & Borton have the contract.—W. H. C.

Horton, Kan.—Ervin Zimmerman, who was employed by the Topeka Mill & Elvtr. Co. for the past four years, is new manager of the Horton Grain & Feed Co. elevator. He succeeds Jack Harrington who had been temporary manager for the past several months, and who continues as assistant manager.

Little River, Kan.—William H. Burke, owner of the Burke Grain Co. is recovering from injuries sustained when a steer trampled him several days ago. He was unconscious for some time after the accident and was confined to the local hospital. Mr. Burke ran for governor of Kansas in 1940 and in 1942.—G. M. H.

Emporia, Kan.—The reinforced concrete elevator, 108 ft. high, for the Kansas Soybean Mills, Inc., is being rushed to completion to have the new bins ready to receive this year's crop of soybeans. The elevator will have four large bins and 14 smaller ones, with a combined capacity of about 250,000 bus. of beans.

Marysville, Kan.—The Commander-Larabee Milling Co. will double capacity at its feed mill west of here by enlarging its facilities. Initial work was started recently by adding a cupola-type additional story at the top of the mill so that the elevators and dust collectors will be raised another floor. A large pellet making machine, several new motors, automatic scales, packers, and hammer mills will be installed.—G. M. H.

Delphos, Kan.—The Lord Grain Co. elevator recently was sold to C. L. Cain who will take possession upon his discharge from the U. S. army. The elevator in future will be known as the C. L. Cain Grain Co. Mr. Cain was manager of the elevator for 13 years prior to the war. Chas. Klein has managed it since Cain's induction into the armed forces. The Lord Grain Co., a pioneer institution here, operates the Kansas Soybean Mill at Emporia and a soybean mill at Kansas City, Kan., as well as elevators at Hartford and Strawn, Kan.

Hillsdale, Kan.—The Fessenden Grain Co. elevator, owned and operated for the past 17 years by Harry Fessenden, has been sold by him to Chas. J. McBrearety of DeSoto, Kan., and J. D. Buchman of Paola, Kan. Mr. McBrearety will be actively in charge. Mr. Fessenden is retiring to take a rest. He has been in the elevator business here since October, 1919, when he became manager for the Farmers Union elevator. Five years later he bot the Farmers Union elevator in Paola, which he operated until it burned in 1926. He then came here to assume management of the Farmers Union elevator, buying it in March, 1928.

Dodge City, Kan.—Harry H. Hensley, 60, manager of the Farmers Co-operative Commission Co., who was well-known among grain men in Central Kansas, died Nov. 11 in a Dodge City hospital. He had been in failing health for several weeks. He worked for the company here prior to 1930 when he became manager. Before that he was manager of the Farmers Elevator Co. in Kiowa, Kan.—G. M. H.

Hutchinson, Kan.—A luncheon was given Nov. 14, by Goffe & Carkener, Inc., in honor of Helge Hansen, who recently was released from active military service as a Lt. Cdr. in the navy, and who has assumed active management of the company's local office. Otis Space, who was acting manager during Hansen's absence, is now assistant manager. Lou Weigle has returned from Sterling, Colo., to handle the grain wire.—G. M. H.

Fort Scott, Kan.—The Goodlander Mills will enter the pellet feed field in addition to producing granulated products, according to E. P. Mitchell, pres. of Flour Mills of America, Inc. Extensive renovation is now in progress. Exteriors of all brick buildings will be faced with a white stucco-like plastic. The capacity of the mill will be doubled, with capacity of the feed mill being 300 tons daily. Three 8-hour shifts will be employed. Three adjacent lots have been acquired by the Goodlander Mills Co. in order to straighten the tracks.—G. M. H.

Kinsley, Kan.—A warning by the OPA recently was given to Ross Miller, manager of the Miller Grain Co., because he allegedly was paying 4c per bushel too much for milo and also too much for oats. The OPA ordered him to get down to the ceiling. He accordingly lowered the price paid for milo from \$2.15 to \$2.11 per cwt., and the price for oats from 74c to 70c a bushel. Since he was getting a good price for grain shipped to the city markets, he explained, he felt that no one would object to his paying farmers a good price for their grain.—G. M. H.

KENTUCKY

Carlisle, Ky.—The Carlisle Mill & Supply Co. was destroyed by fire on Oct. 24.

Owensboro, Ky.—Dust fire in a drier at the Owensboro Grain Co. plant Oct. 22 was extinguished by firemen without much property damage.

Louisville, Ky.—Almost \$500 in cash was taken by robbers from a drawer at the Clausen Feed Store, owned and operated by Conrad J. Clausen, the night of Oct. 27.—P. J. P.

LOUISIANA

New Orleans, La.—R. E. Synold has been appointed as director of nutrition of J. T. Gibbons, Inc., effective Nov. 1. This will again bring to par the tested and closely supervised feeding and service programs which Gibbons has long advocated. Mr. Synold, prior to his appointment with J. T. Gibbons, Inc., was in charge of the animal nutrition division of Joseph E. Seagram & Sons, Inc., at Louisville, Ky. He is a graduate of the University of Illinois and studied also at Purdue University. He has a wide background in nutrition and related subjects and has written several scientific publications.—Paul H. Feuer, Executive V.-Pres., J. T. Gibbons, Inc.

MICHIGAN

Plainwell, Mich.—Chris Hansen has installed a 30-hp. hammer mill in his feed mill.

Detroit, Mich.—Frank W. Weyher, former vice-pres. of the David Stott Flour Mill, died Nov. 6.—P. J. P.

Bloomington, Mich.—The Bair Feed Mill and the Bloomington Milling Co. have merged. LaVere Bair is manager.

Lake City, Mich.—Clare Minthorn has installed a new hammer mill with tramp iron separator in the local elevator.

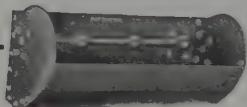
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Nashville, Mich.—The Lundstrum building, purchased a few days before by the Nashville Elvtr. Ass'n, was damaged by fire recently.

Harbor Beach, Mich.—The Farm Bureau Elevator recently installed a Prater Twin Screw Mixer with 5-h.p. fully enclosed G. E. motor.

Plymouth, Mich.—The Specialty Feed Products Co. was slightly damaged by fire on Oct. 30. Careless disposal of hot cinders started the blaze.

Pine River (Standish p. o.), Mich.—John Mitzryk of Standish has purchased the Pine River and Turner Elevators of the Bay Elevators, Inc., Saginaw, Mich.

Jamestown, Mich.—The Farmers Co-op. Elvtr. Co. has purchased an A. D. Hughes Hammer Mill for installation in its plant, equipped with tramp iron separator.

Lansing, Mich.—J. Edw. Maloney, 51, owner of the Farmers Elvtr. Co. and one of the founders of the Michigan Bean Shippers Ass'n, died Nov. 14 following a brief illness.—G.W.Y.

Ogden (Blissfield p. o.), Mich.—An additional elevator leg with a Falk Speed Reducer, driven by a 7.5-h.p. fully enclosed motor was installed recently in the Blissfield Co-op. Elvtr. Co. plant. A new cob burner also has been constructed.

Grand Ledge, Mich.—R. S. Doty, manager of the Grand Ledge Produce Co., reports recent installations of another hammer mill, a Prater Pulverizer, driven by a 50-h.p. fully enclosed motor, and a 15-h.p. fully enclosed motor to operate the crusher.

Nunica, Mich.—A 50-h.p. hammer mill has been installed in the R. S. Brown & Son Elevator, also another Kelly Duplex one-ton mixer driven by a fully enclosed motor. Robert S. Brown died recently and the elevator is being managed by a son, Leo C. Brown.

Pinckney, Mich.—The Thos. Read Elevator has been purchased by Jos. Wickens of the Specialty Feed Co., Plymouth, Mich., and is operating the local plant in connection with the Plymouth plant. He is enlarging the local plant and plans to install new equipment.

New Hudson, Mich.—Robt. McCrory, Geo. Hock and Ed. Hock, the new owners of the New Hudson Elevator, recently installed a new hammer mill, driven by a 75-h.p. motor, and a Kelly Duplex Mixer. The hammer mill is equipped with tramp iron separator.

Sandusky, Mich.—A hammer mill with 50-h.p. motor and Kelly-Duplex Mixer with a 5-h.p. motor has been installed in the Watertown Co-op. Ass'n plant. Both motors are of the fully enclosed type and the hammer mill is provided with tramp iron separator.

Linden, Mich.—Chas. S. Griggs who recently purchased the Linden Flour Mill is remodeling the feed mill end of the plant. New equipment will consist of a hammer mill with built in tramp iron separator, direct connected to a 50-h.p. motor and other motors for operating mixer and sheller.

Fowler, Mich.—John P. Fox, manager of the Farmers Co-op. Elevator for 15 years, has resigned, and Wm. L. Simon, pres. of the company, has succeeded him until another can be employed. Mr. Fox is moving his family to Lansing where he has accepted the position of office manager for the Rosco J. Carl & Son seed warehouse.

Rosebush, Mich.—The new grain elevator and feed plant which replaces the plant destroyed by fire last November, are nearing completion. Both plants are constructed of a welded steel frame with iron cladding. The feed mill installation consists of a 60-h.p. hammer mill and a 50-h.p. mill, with two mixers, a sheller and a corn cracker. The elevator contains two cleaners. The individual electric motor drives in both plants is supplied with fully enclosed motors. Speed reducers are used on the elevator legs. L. H. Moon, owner of the plant which was destroyed by fire, is manager of the new company and part owner.

Ovid, Mich.—Merle H. Green, the new owner of the elevator formerly operated by E. C. Smith & Son, is remodeling the plant and installing additional feed grinding equipment, which includes a mill driven by a 60-h.p. motor, a mixer and a sheller. All motors will be of the fully enclosed type and three speed reducers are being used on elevator heads with Tex-rope drives from the motors to the speed reducers.

MINNESOTA

Goodhue, Minn.—The Goodhue Elevator will build an addition to its feeds supply building.

Sleepy Eye, Minn.—Gilbert Schreyer is new manager of the local Eagle Roller Mill elevator.

Hastings, Minn.—Jacob Hiniker, 82, president of Hastings Malting & Grain Co., died recently.

Lamberton, Minn.—Chas. Isdo, formerly of Morris, is new manager of the Eagle Roller Mill Co. elevator.

Slayton, Minn.—H. C. Reed & Son are building a feed storage warehouse, 50 x 100 ft., of wood construction.

Northrop, Minn.—A. C. Becker, 66, in the grain business here since 1889 until he retired last June when his son, Edwin, took charge, died recently.

Baker, Minn.—The Moorhead Farmers Elevator and annex, with 18,500 bus. of grain, burned Oct. 30. Plans are being made to replace the building.

Lewiston, Minn.—Ray T. Wirt, 49, manager of the Lewiston Elvtr. Co. for 15 years, died recently at Winona General Hospital of a heart attack suffered earlier in the day.

Lake Park, Minn.—The Lake Park Elvtr. Co. has increased its capital stock from \$25,000 to \$40,000. Par value of the stock has been changed from \$50 to \$25 per share.

Cottonwood, Minn.—Wallie Post has returned from U. S. Service and assumed management of the Peavey Elevator. E. T. Knutson, who was in charge during his absence, was checked out Oct. 26.

Red Lake, Minn.—The grain elevator at Perreault Station owned by the Northern Seed Co. is being razed and the material in the building is being taken to Roseau where enlargement of the plant is in progress.

Clarissa, Minn.—W. A. Holmquist recently sold the Clarissa Feed Mill to Karl R. Andersen, with immediate possession given.

Norwood, Minn.—The Commander Elvtr. Co. is building a 24 x 90 ft. two-story addition on the west side of its elevator to house a feed mill and warehouse. Ed Norton, manager, stated the building is expected to be completed this month.

Duluth, Minn.—Peavey Elevators have awarded contract to Barnett & Record Co. for construction of a reinforced concrete drier house addition to their elevator at Rices Point, to cost \$65,000. The building will be 26 x 26 ft., and 111 ft. high. Work has started.

Cannon Falls, Minn.—B. A. Matson has succeeded W. H. Niedfeldt as manager of the J. G. Dill Elevator. Mr. Matson formerly operated a Dill Elevator at Janesville. Mr. Niedfeldt recently purchased an elevator at Mabel, Minn., and has taken possession of the business.

Castle Rock, Minn.—The Farmers Elevator has been sold by Oscar Shumway to Auge Bros. of Farmington and Mendota, operators of two portable feed mills for the past 13 years. The new owners will take possession as soon as materials are available for a feed mill addition which is contemplated.

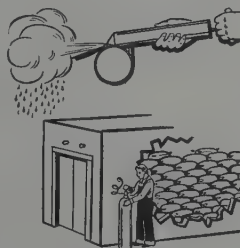
Sanborn, Minn.—We are installing a Hess Grain Drier in a new concrete building alongside our annex. It will have a capacity of 1,500 bus. in 10 hours. The work is being done by J. H. Fisch Co. It will enable us to handle a lot of the wet corn in this area.—Farmers Co-op. Elvtr. Co., Bruce Edgar, mgr.

Lewiston, Minn.—Lewiston Elvtr. Co. is building a modern feed mill, to cost \$38,000. The old coal sheds and warehouse east of the elevator have been razed. All feed grinding and mixing facilities will be located within the new building, which also will provide additional warehouse room for commercial feeds storage.

Sherburn, Minn.—W. J. Morrison of Fairmont has purchased from the G. D. Packard estate the Packard Elevator located on the Milwaukee right-of-way; and he and his son, Frank, recently discharged from the Army Air Corps, are remodeling the building and expect to be ready to open for business Dec. 15. A new grain pit, 20-ton truck scale, manlift, direct head drive to elevate the grain, feed mill and feed mixer are being installed. They will not handle coal as did Mr. Packard.

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Contact sprays kill insects only by actual contact of their mist. Death is due to clogging of breathing openings and corrosive action. Fumigants kill insects through the suffocant or toxic action of their concentrated gases after evaporation. This requires a continuous concentration. Therefore, fumigant gases must be confined for effective results.

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Virginia, Minn.—Leon Orcutt, Mountain Iron, has been named manager of the Crookston Milling Co., succeeding Elmer Anderson who, last July, was named sec'y-treas. of the milling firm and has moved to Crookston.

MINNEAPOLIS LETTER

John W. Stephenson, 76, pres. of Northwestern Milling Co. until his retirement a year ago, died recently.

B. F. Bowman has been named manager of the newly created industrial products division of Pillsbury Mills.—P.J.P.

General Mills, Inc., will build a 4-story tile warehouse, a 1-story boiler room and a 5-story office building at 2000 E. Hennepin, to cost \$200,000.

The Farmers Elvtr. Ass'n of Minnesota announces Feb. 19, 20 and 21 as dates for its convention, to be held here with headquarters at Nicollet Hotel.

Fruen Milling Co. will build a two-story addition to its mill to provide additional warehouse space. C. F. Haglin & Co. have the general contract, improvement to cost \$25,000.

Iowa Feed Co., Des Moines, Ia., has opened an office here in the Baker Bldg., under the management of Lee F. Pratt, former manager of the company's Omaha office. In his new location Mr. Pratt will serve the feed trade in Minnesota, the Dakotas, western Wisconsin and southern Canada.

Northwest Feed Manufacturers Ass'n will hold an important dinner meeting Dec. 4 at the Leamington Hotel, one of the most important and significant meetings to be held this year. Dr. D. A. Fitzgerald, Director of Requirements and Allocations of the U. S. Dept. of Agr., and formerly deputy director of the Food Products Administration, will be guest speaker. We hope you will attend!—Wayne Fish, sec'y-treas.

The Archer-Daniels-Midland Co. is building a feed grinding and bagging building; of steel construction, 44x32 ft. and 51 ft. high. General contract was let to Fegles Const. Co. The company reported a net profit for three months ended Sept. 30 of \$796,360.58, equivalent to 48c plus per share on 1,634,748 shares of outstanding stock. Provision for all income and excess profit taxes totaled \$1,930,000 after current application of post-war refund. W. L. Dedon, vice-pres. and treas., announced.—P.J.P.

MISSOURI

Bethany, Mo.—C. H. Edson & Son are planning to enter the grain and elevator business here.—P.J.P.

St. Joseph, Mo.—W. A. Vaughan, employed in the accounting department of the Quaker Oats Co., will succeed A. R. Sutton as local purchasing agent following the latter's transfer to the company's paper mill at Pekin, Ill., Dec. 1.—P.J.P.



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Cape Girardeau, Mo.—Fred C. McCowan has purchased the Sunny Hill Feed & Seed Store from Paul Benbow, for whom he had been managing the establishment for the last nine months, and has taken charge of the business.—P.J.P.

Mexico, Mo.—Chas. R. Gates, 19, a cement finisher, was killed in a fall while at work at the new mill of the Missouri Farmers Ass'n Nov. 14. He fell approximately 145 ft. from the top floor level to the basement of the headhouse.—P.J.P.

Kansas City, Mo.—E. A. Cayce, who formerly was assistant manager of the Ralston Purina Co. here, and former buyer for this same company in Kansas City, recently was appointed assistant vice-pres. and director of purchasing of the Ralston Purina of St. Louis.—G.M.H.

Bethany, Mo.—The Bethany Mill & Elevator Co., one of the oldest business concerns in Bethany, has ceased operations because John Hendren, senior partner, plans to give his attention to other interests. Recently the firm sold its elevator to the Hillview-Rucker hatchery, which will convert it into a mill, and later disposed of an elevator at New Hampton, Mo., to Ivan Clark. For many years the Bethany Mill & Elvtr. Co. was operated by W. T. Lingle, now dead.—P.J.P.

Kansas City, Mo.—Flour and feed mill and grain elevator employees in Kansas City voted Nov. 15 to request the N.L.R.B. to conduct a strike ballot after the union representatives and employees could not agree on the demands for an increase in wage rates. Eight flour mills, eight feed mills and 14 elevators are affected. The employees are members of the American Federation of Grain Processors (A.F.L.). Present wage agreements do not expire until next summer and the demand for higher rates now is under a clause permitting reopening of the wage question once within the period covered by the contracts.

MONTANA

Dutton, Mont.—The Dutton Farmers Elvtr. Co. has installed a new cleaning house and treating plant.—C. J. Walker, mgr.

Kalispell, Mont.—We have just completed installing a new Clayton 50-h.p. steam boiler and also a new set of 24-in. rolls. The new boiler will furnish steam for the steam roller and heat for the entire plant. We are now equipped to steam roll one load or a carload. The boiler is an old burner and is entirely automatic.—Kalispell Feed & Grain Co., J. E. Gustin, mgr.

NEBRASKA

Deweese, Neb.—Henry W. Muzik has sold his elevator, possession to be given Nov. 1.

Lodgepole, Neb.—Archie Haggard, 64, manager of the Farmers Elevator, died recently of a heart attack.

Uehling, Neb.—The Farmers Co-op. Ass'n will build a warehouse.

Tekamah, Neb.—Frank E. Reinert, 71, at one time manager of the Latta Grain Co., died recently.

Friend, Neb.—The Farmers Elevator has built an office and installed a scale adjacent to the elevator proper.

Hastings, Neb.—Lucian T. Brooking, 88, pioneer grain dealer here and at Kearney and Holdrege, died recently at his home in Funk.—P.J.P.

Pawnee City, Neb.—An alfalfa mill will open soon in the former cheese factory location, backed by local men. The plant will produce alfalfa meal.

Norfolk, Neb.—An electrical breakdown in the Norfolk Cereal & Flour Mills Co. plant in October did serious damage to a generator and its controller.

Seward, Neb.—Engler Mill & Elvtr. Co., Inc., has been organized; capital stock, \$50,000; incorporators, Frank A., Willard J., and Bernard J. Engler.

Clinton, Neb.—The W. T. Barstow Grain Co. elevator and its lumber and coal business has been purchased by the Farmers Co-op. Grain Co. of Gordon.

Gering, Neb.—Thieves broke into the Gering elevator office the night of Oct. 30, but an adding machine was all that was taken. Entry was gained by breaking a window.

Foster, Neb.—Leslie Brand, operating a Reikofski Grain & Lumber Co. elevator here, recently underwent a double hernia operation at the Lutheran Hospital in Norfolk.

Auburn, Neb.—Three elevators owned by the late Allison F. Gibbs have been sold to the Uhlmann Grain Co., Kansas City, Mo. Two of the elevators are located here and the third at Rohrs.

Hardy, Neb.—Prowlers who broke into the engine room at the Farmers Union Elevator recently, entered the elevator thru a trap door and removed wheat from storage bins. Mr. Lane, manager, reported.

Wilber, Neb.—The Wilber Alfalfa Milling Co. has purchased the fourteen acre tract of land south of town, the former Savage property, and will build a mill on it in the near future. Nelson Searcy is acting manager.

Valley, Neb.—The Midwest Popcorn Co. in the former Allen Feed Mill building is operating night and day. Owners of the new business are A. Berggren and sons, James and William, and Lee Coffee. R. L. Schulz is plant superintendent.

Cotesfield, Neb.—The Farmer's Elevator of which Rudolph Bebernes is manager, was entered by thieves the night of Oct. 31, the large safe tampered with and the smaller safe containing approximately \$200, stolen. The safe later was found. It had been broken open and its contents taken.

Salem, Neb.—An alfalfa dehydrating plant is being built here, to start operations Nov. 15, making three such plants in Richardson County. The new firm will operate under the name of the Salem Alfalfa Milling Co., the company including businessmen in Salem, Humboldt and St. Joseph.—G.M.H.

Hay Springs, Neb.—The Co-op. Elevator Co. has been repaired following the fire that seriously damaged the structure last July. Because of shortage of materials and labor the plan to build a new structure was abandoned. Gordon Stouffer, formerly of Gordon, has succeeded Geo. Bacus as manager, Mr. Bacus having bot an elevator in Rushville.

Nora, Neb.—I have sold my elevator and lumber interests at Nora to J. Lynch & Co. of Salina, Kan., who will continue to operate as the Nora Grain & Lumber Co. Mr. Ransom, of Fairfield, Neb., will be in charge locally. I am retiring after 41 years in the business and plan to move to Nelson, Neb., next March 1.—F. J. Stanley.

Pierce, Neb.—The Korth & Scheer Elvtr. Co. elevator, owned by Emil Scheer and the late August Korth since 1916, was sold recently to Fred McClenahan of Shelby, Ia. The elevator has been closed since last December when Mr. Korth, who was manager, died. The new owner took possession Nov. 1. He plans to make a number of improvements.

Monroe, Neb.—An alfalfa processing plant will be built near here, to be put in operation next spring. Plant and equipment will cost an estimated \$80,000, and will be financed by Monroe business men in co-operation with near-by farmers. Men interested in the venture are: John Lammers, Irven Pratt, Gordon Hill, Henry Peach, Will Hill, Paul Rupp, Frank Potter, Vernon Hagenbuck, Will Pelter and D. H. Ziegler. Herman Cjristensen will be manager.

Omaha, Neb.—Officers of the Omaha Grain Exchange for the coming year are: President, C. H. Wright, v.-pres. Nebraska Grain Co.; vice-presidents, R. E. Miller, Updike Grain Corp., A. W. Nielsen, West Central Co-op. Grain Co.; treas., R. M. Scouler, Schouler-Bishop Grain Co.; sec'y, F. P. Manchester. Directors for a three-year term: V. A. Lake of Cargill, Inc.; A. W. Nielsen of Westcentral Co-op. Grain Co.; H. B. Waller of Butler-Welsh Grain Co.

Omaha, Neb.—National headquarters of a new company, the National Popcorn Co., have been established in the Grain Exchange Bldg. G. H. LeDioyt, former sec'y of the Nebraska Grain Improvement Ass'n at Lincoln, is general manager. Mr. LeDioyt has been personnel manager of the Corn Mill Division of General Foods Corp. at Kankakee, Ill., for the past two years. Irving Zussman, Boston, is pres. of the firm. Mr. LeDioyt said his company will start buying the new popcorn crop soon.

Aurora, Neb.—The Aurora Co-op. Elvtr. Co. of Aurora and Murphy is building a 28 x 60 ft. storage warehouse, one-story, to house seeds, mixed feeds, salt and other stock. A 12 x 60 ft. lean-to has been built for the company's trucks. A building also will be built at the west end of the mill, 24 x 60 ft. in size, to load and unload mill feed. It also will enlarge the grinding and mixing room and a new grinder will be installed. The office will be enlarged at both stations and two new 50-ton, 45 ft. deck scales will be installed, one here and the other at Murphy. An automatic car loading scale will be installed here. New loading cups will be installed at both elevators, speeding up car loadings. Fred Hansen, manager, stated the building and remodeling at the two elevators and mill will provide much better service for customers and at the same time reduce labor costs. Ned Cramer is in charge of construction.

NEW MEXICO

Portales, N. M.—We plan to build an elevator here.—Stone Grain Co.

Portales, N. M.—About four tons of alfalfa hay, stacked under a shed at the Portales Milling Co., burned recently. A carelessly thrown cigaret stub is believed to have started the blaze.

NEW YORK

Cayuga, N. Y.—John Richard Hamel, officer and director of the Beacon Milling Co., Inc., died recently following a hunting accident.

NORTH DAKOTA

Buxton, N. D.—The Farmers Union Elvtr. Co. reported a net earning of \$23,787.83 on all operations for the fiscal year ended May 31.

Kenmare, N. D.—The Farmers Union Oil Co. is considering a plan to build a grain elevator here, to cost about \$30,000. R. M. Lindahl is manager.

Lehr, N. D.—E. M. Levi of Zeeland, N. D., purchased the 90-foot elevator illustrated on the outside front cover of the Grain & Feed Journals for Oct. 24 and planned to move it to Wishek, N. D.; but before the movers got it out of town it slid off the rollers and would have fallen flat at the first corner had a telephone pole not interfered. It still blocks one of Lehr's principal streets awaiting repairs to the moving equipment.

OHIO

Hilliards, O.—The Russell Grain Co. has opened an electrical appliance store.

Piqua, O.—Chas. K. Fogt, 65, grain elevator operator here for many years, died recently after a long illness.

Fostoria, O.—J. J. Libby, superintendent of the Mennel Milling Co., retired Nov. 1 after 26 years with the firm. He plans to rest on his farm.

Clyde, O.—Harry Nartker, of Malinta, O., is new manager of the Sandusky County Farm Bureau Co-operative Co. elevator, recently purchased from A. C. Burkett & Sons.

Pandora, O.—The Pandora Milling Co. has been sold to Edgar Pife, of Jenera, who took charge of the business Nov. 5. Francis Kempf has been manager of the firm.

Fremont, O.—Work has started on construction of an elevator to be part of a central distributing plant for the Sandusky County Farm Bureau Co-operative. Site is on Route 20 just west of Fremont.

Ada, O.—The following comparative figures in shipments of soybeans at Ada this year and ten years ago show the increase in soybean shipping: October, 1935, first carload of soybeans loaded at Ada Farmers Elevator; that year 5,416 bus. were shipped, the price, 61c per bus. This year, with soybean harvest 80 per cent complete, approximately 75,000 bus. have been shipped from the elevator; the price, \$2.04 to \$2.10 per bushel.—P.J.P.

Circleville, O.—Herber C. Melvin, 56, died of injuries received when he recently fell about 40 ft. down the manlift shaft of the Pickaway Grain Co. elevator. No one witnessed the accident. He was found by other employees soon after he fell, and lived only a few hours, having sustained a compound fracture of the skull. He had been an employee of the company for 15 years.

Sidney, O.—Jacob Carl Custenborder, Jr., has been made a partner in the firm of E. T. Custenborder & Co., carload distributors of grain and feed. The new member, a graduate from Miami University in June, 1942, with a degree in Business Administration, enlisted in the Army Air Corps in August, 1942, and was honorably discharged last Oct. 5, after serving 20 months overseas.

Bryan, O.—The C. J. Charles Feed Mill, on Evansport Road, has reopened for business under the management of Robt. E. Figgins, of Stryker, who will specialize in the grinding and mixing of feeds and supplements. The mill has been closed since last March. Mr. Figgins was an employee at the plant before entering the army on Nov. 14, 1942. He served overseas 26 months and received his discharge Sept. 20.

Eldean, O.—Altman's Mills is building a one-story feed mill, 65 x 160 ft. and 20 ft. high, with steel frame, corrugated siding and sheet iron roof. The mill replaces one that burned in February, 1944.

Columbus, O.—The Karr Feed Service Co., jobbers-brokers of grain and animal feed ingredients, announced the forming of a partnership. Michael B. Karr is supervising the business until Wm. V. Karr, who is on active duty in the South Pacific, returns from the service to assist him.

Lucasville, O.—Sciota County Farm Bureau Co-operative has completed plans for construction of an elevator here, to cost about \$100,000. Work will start when materials are available. The farm bureau will build on the site where elevators were destroyed by fire twice before in recent years. The lower part of the elevator will be built of brick, the upper part of corrugated steel. The elevator will be 30 x 72 ft. The engine and boiler rooms will be repaired and the large storage tanks at the site will be reroofed. Scarcity of materials needed and building restrictions during the war prevented the farm bureau from rebuilding its elevator immediately following the fire.

OKLAHOMA

Geary, Okla.—The Geary Milling & Elvtr. Co. elevator was damaged recently by high winds.

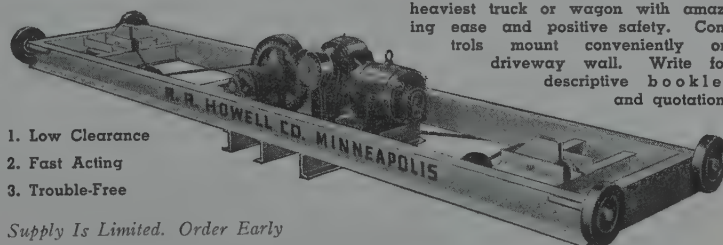
Baker, Okla.—The Texhoma Elevator recently suffered the loss of \$180 in cash, taken by burglars who broke into the office.—G.M.H.

Kaw City, Okla.—The Conklin Grain Co. elevators and feed store have been sold by G. G. Conklin to Ed Johnson of Braman, whose brother, Paul Johnson, recently discharged from the Navy, will be manager of the business. Mr. Conklin had operated the elevator since May, 1938, when he bot it from the Ponca City Milling Co. The new company will operate as the Kaw City Grain & Farm Supply Co.

Spearman, Okla.—A. B. Bell, general manager of the Perryton Equity Exchange and W. D. Hart of the Spearman Equity Exchange, have purchased all stock of the property of the Continental Oil Co. wholesale here for the erection of a 250,000-bus. concrete elevator, to be built between the present Equity property and the Continental wholesale building. The contract has been let to Chalmers & Borton and construction will start in the near future.

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PACIFIC NORTHWEST

Reedsport, Ore.—Edgar Stevens will build a feed plant.

Orroville, Wash.—The Orroville United Grower's building and equipment was damaged by fire recently.

Springdale, Wash.—M. D. Jones has sold his feed business and home to Bernard Akers, Spokane, who took immediate possession.

Palouse, Wash.—The Milwaukee Grain Elvtr. Co. is converting its building into a 125,000-bus. grain elevator. Geo. Sanders is manager. Contract was let to John A. Weightman.

Tacoma, Wash.—Plans are being made to double the storage capacity of the Port of Tacoma grain elevator, now 550,000 bus., Commissioner Fred Marvin recently announced.

Merrill, Ore.—The Sharp Grain Co. has opened a general warehouse on the Gt. Northern right-of-way, for handling clover seed, hay, grain and potatoes, C. E. Sharp announced.

Halsey, Ore.—A fire believed to have been caused by spontaneous ignition in cod liver oil drippings caused a small fire loss in the O. W. Frum Seed & Grain Co., Inc., plant recently.

Spokane, Wash.—The Centennial Flouring Mills Co. is converting its flour mill building on North Howard St. into a pea processing and pea splitting plant. John A. Weightman has the contract.

Ronan, Wash.—Fire damaged the Missoula Mercantile Co. plant recently, C. B. Quinn, manager of the milling department, estimating damage at about \$10,000. The blaze started in an elevator head.

Davenport, Wash.—The new 183,000-bus. Union Warehouse elevator completed recently and now in use is 152 ft. high, the bins being 125 ft. high. Harry Hyde, manager of the company, reported grain storage space was again at a premium this year in the Davenport area. Henry George & Son constructed the elevator.

Seattle, Wash.—John G. Wilson, former manager of the Pacific Northwest Feed Ass'n, is resuming the position in November after three years in the navy. James McCormack has been manager of the association during Mr. Wilson's absence. The latter will vacation for a brief time with Mrs. Wilson in Mexico before taking over his association duties.

Corvallis, Ore.—A total of 253 portable wooden grain bins have been sold at auction in six Umatilla and Morrow county communities. The bins are all that remain of some 800 shipped into the Columbia basin three years ago to relieve the shortage of grain storage space. Three types of bins ranging from 2,820 to 3,340 bus. were sold.—F.K.H.

LaCrosse, Wash.—At the November meeting of LaCrosse Grain Growers stockholders, the Growers burned their mortgage. It was the 17th annual meeting. Frank Schreck, manager, reported a net savings of more than \$51,000 for the year. Pres. E. A. Burgess reported that the organization now has a debt free facilities to store more than one million bushels of bulk grain.—F.K.H.

Spokane, Wash.—Pacific Northwest Feed Ass'n, Inc., is making great plans for its big party to be given here Saturday night, Dec. 1, an All-State party that starts with a cocktail hour followed with a banquet and is topped off with a tip-top vaudeville performance. It is not a convention so there will be no speeches, but entertainment planned assures everybody a good time. Jack Finch is general chairman.

Battle' Ground, Wash.—The Battel Ground Dairymen's Co-op. Ass'n has given a contract to A. S. Fetterman for construction of a \$50,000 warehouse and feed mill here, H. S. Dixon, general manager, announced. The mill will be equipped with facilities for grinding, rolling and cracking grain and for cleaning all types of grain and grass seed. The warehouse will have a storage capacity of 40,000 bus. of grain.

PENNSYLVANIA

Butler, Pa.—General Mills, Inc., Farm Service Division, is building new facilities here, of cement block construction, that include bulk grain bins capable of storing 19,500 bus., facilities for mixing and grinding grains, salesroom and office, with a total area of approximately 14,000 sq. ft. LeRoy Jamison, pres. of the Farm Service Division, stated the new building is a part of General Mills, Inc.'s, overall expansion program. The present buildings maintained by the company here, will be razed. The new building is scheduled to be completed early next year.

SOUTH DAKOTA

Wessington Springs, S. D.—Part of the second floor of the Farmers Union Feed & Seed Store gave way recently because of the weight of sacks of oyster shells and feed stored there.

Huntimer, S. D.—The Farmers Union Grain Terminal elevator leased and operated by the Farmers Elvtr. Co. of Colton, S. D., burned recently. The elevator contained 3,000 bus. of oats.

Avon, S. D.—The Farmers Co-op. Elvtr. Co. of Avon has been incorporated; authorized capital stock, \$25,000; it will succeed a firm of the same name whose corporate existence legally expired a year ago.

Milbank, S. D.—Four large stacks of flax straw in the yard of the Archer-Daniels-Midland Co. south of here, burned recently. Ed Glasier, yard manager, discovered the blaze in time to prevent it spreading thru the entire yard.

Eureka, S. D.—Jacob J. Weixel, who has been in the grain business here for the past 30 years, sold his elevator to the Equity Exchange. Possession was given Nov. 1. Jacob Mauch, manager of the Equity, announced business in the newly acquired elevator will be continued as well as Equity's present elevator.

Sioux Falls, S. D.—Dr. W. E. Poley, recently released from the Army where he served as lieutenant colonel on the staff of Maj. Gen. Junius Force, has joined the Sioux Falls Milling Co. as managing partner. He is associated with C. B. Newcomb in operation of the business which manufactures chicken and hog feeds.

Volga, S. D.—Geo. O. Cotton & Son have purchased the Geo. P. Sexauer & Son elevator, taking possession Nov. 1. J. O. Sundet will continue as manager, but the business office and records will be kept at the owners' other elevator. Mr. Cotton has been in the elevator business here since 1909. Mr. Sundet, at one time a partner with Mr. Cotton in the elevator business, has been manager of the Sexauer elevator since 1929.

SOUTHEAST

Alberta, Va.—The Alberta Mills, Inc., has been granted a charter to deal in flour and all kinds of stock and poultry feeds in Alberta. Maximum capital stock is listed at \$50,000.—P.J.P.

Kenova, W. Va.—A two-story frame building occupied by the McGinnis Bros. feed and grocery store was destroyed by fire recently.

TENNESSEE

Bells, Tenn.—H. C. Scales, former assistant cashier of the Bank of Friendship, has purchased a half interest in the Friendship Seed & Implement Co. from R. J. Welch.—P.J.P.

Gleason, Tenn.—E. M. Heath has opened a feed and farm seed store here and will be assisted in the business by his son, Cpl. John T. Heath, now in the Philippines, as soon as he is given his discharge.—P.J.P.

Dresden, Tenn.—The Bridges Milling Co. has installed a 50-h.p. electric motor for its crusher and a 5-h.p. motor for its mixer, replacing a Diesel engine. It will increase the capacity of the plant by at least 30 per cent.—P.J.P.

TEXAS

Fort Worth, Tex.—H. G. Isbell, formerly located in Lubbock, has opened an office here, in the Bewley Bldg.—G.E.B.

Fort Worth, Tex.—R. T. Cofer, for many years located in Dallas, has moved here to assume management of the Continental Grain Co. branch office. He will be assisted by Mr. Rauch.—G.E.B.

Houston, Tex.—It is with much regret we wish to advise that Harry F. Frey is no longer with our company, he having resigned his position as manager to be effective Nov. 17.—Felix Meyer & Co., Felix Meyer.

Fort Worth, Tex.—New members recently enrolled by the Texas Grain & Feed Dealers Ass'n include the following: Allen & Kromer Grain Co., Lubbock; A. D. Brown, Big Springs; Owens Grain Co., Plano; Crosbyton Grain Growers, Inc., Crosbyton; Wolforth Grain Co., Wolforth, Tex.—G. E. Blewett, sec'y.

WISCONSIN

Antigo, Wis.—The Farmers Feed Co. is building a feed store.

Chippewa Falls, Wis.—F. A. Redner is remodeling his feed store.

New Richmond, Wis.—Doughboy Mills, Inc., is building an addition to its plant.

Milwaukee, Wis.—The Milwaukee Grain & Stock Exchange has resumed its daily weather reports, discontinued during the war.

Owen, Wis.—The feed mill owned by E. J. Crane & Sons was damaged by fire on Nov. 3, caused by an overheated chimney. The loss was small.

Marion, Wis.—The north and east walls of the elevator cupola of the Northern Milling Co. elevator were destroyed by fire Nov. 1, caused by lightning.

Fair Water, Wis.—The Laper Milling & Supply Co., owned by J. W. Laper, has sold the elevator, feed mill and coal business to Francis Kowalchuk of Markesan.

Cudahy, Wis.—Milton Harteau is now devoting all of his time to the wholesale feed business he operates with Wesley LaCourt, having sold his Auto and Truck Supply.

Wauzeka, Wis.—The Christianson Feed Mill is nearly completed and will be ready for business soon. New feed grinding machinery is being installed. The building is 34 x 70 ft., one story, with small basement.

Black Earth, Wis.—The Black Earth Mill was purchased by Myron Wilcox from Fritz Rolfs. Possession will be given in March, 1946. Earl Olson, now operating the mill, will return to farming when the new owner takes over.

Oakfield, Wis.—The Oakfield Elvtr. Co. is building a feed mill. The structure will be of concrete and frame construction, 24 x 24 ft., and will be equipped with modern feed processing machinery. It is expected to be completed early in 1946.

STRATTON GRAIN CO.

GRAIN AND FEED MERCHANTS

MILWAUKEE, WIS.

ST. JOSEPH, MO.

CHICAGO, ILL.

MILL FEEDS — FEED PRODUCTS — BY-PRODUCTS

NEW YORK, N. Y.

Consignments and Future Orders Solicited

Washington News

END of the flour subsidy is set for June 30.

IMPORT controls on barley, corn, rape seed, sesame seed and flour grits have been removed by the U.S.D.A.

S. 1527 by Senators Young and Shipstead would extend price guaranties to farmers for five years at 90 per cent of parity.

A FUND of \$550,000,000 for the U.N. - R.R.A. was approved Nov. 26 by the Senate appropriations committee, without restrictions.

HEARINGS on the Thomas parity bill before the Senate agricultural committee have been adjourned for this session, to be resumed probably in January.

PRICE of the 1946 flaxseed crop will be supported by the government on the basis of \$3.60 per bushel at Minneapolis, it was announced Nov. 13. Details will be announced before movement of the new crop.

THE ARGENTINE crop of flaxseed promises a yield of 57,000,000 bus., according to a report of Nov. 26 by the U.S.D.A. Under an existing agreement between the United States and Argentina, all of the exportable surplus would be made available to the United States, from which this country would supply needs of other nations, retaining 15,000,000 for United States use.

The O.P.A. is the largest of the present war emergency government agencies. It has a Washington office, 9 regional offices, 93 district offices, 5,569 local price and rationing boards and 62,615 paid employees. This overgrown establishment is now engaged in holding prices so low that builders and manufacturers can not afford to resume their peace-time production. Here is hoping the Bureau will spin enough red tape to strangle the whole department.

FOREIGN countries have been allocated 4,429,000 bus. of corn by the U.S.D.A., for the fourth quarter of 1945, exclusively for human food. Private trade exports have been authorized to the following countries in these amounts: Canada 2,000,000 bus., Mexico 1,000,000, Philippines 128,000, Cuba 106,000, French Guiana 10,000 bus. Government purchases of corn will be made for the following countries in the following amounts: United Nations Relief & Rehabilitation Administration 300,000 bus., France 235,000, Belgium 235,000, United Kingdom 200,000, Netherlands 185,000, British Colonies 10,000 bus.

BILLIONS of dollars of untaxed business earnings are disclosed by the long-awaited U. S. Treasury analysis of financial returns filed by corporations and organizations exempt from Federal income tax under Section 101 of the Internal Revenue Code. Reports were received from 5,223 farm co-operatives. Of the \$3,021 million gross receipts reported by co-ops, \$2,991 million, or 99 per cent, came from business activities. Disbursements amounted to \$2,985 million, reported as follows: Cost of goods, 83.4 per cent; wages and salaries, 4.4 per cent; compensation of officers, 0.2 per cent; other operating expenditures 6.7 per cent; non-patronage dividends, 0.4 per cent; patronage dividends 4.6 per cent.

The Cattle Subsidy

Slaughter subsidy payments on cattle vary from \$1.25 to \$3.00 per 100 pounds liveweight, depending on grade, when cattle are sold at the top of the stabilization price range. Payments on hog slaughter amount to \$1.70 per 100 pounds. In addition to payments to slaughterers, direct payments to farmers and ranchers amounting to 50 cents per 100 pounds are now being made on the better grades of cattle weighing 800 pounds and over when sold for slaughter. Direct payments to producers also are being made on sales of sheep and lambs for slaughter. The sheep and lamb payments vary from \$1.00 to \$3.15 per 100 pounds. Authorization for the various subsidy payments extends thru June 30, 1946.



Breadbasket of Victory

Railroads carried more than 1,500,000 carloads of grain and grain products during the first eight months of 1945—more than ever before in a similar period.

And this is only part of what the railroads have done to help American agriculture accomplish its stupendous task in the feeding of American people and their allies.

It was done under the handicaps and restrictions of war. It was done while unprecedented numbers of troops and quantities of war freight were being handled.

Now with peace and the chance to get long-denied material for building new locomotives and new freight cars to replace equipment worn by war service, railroads look forward to the time when they can serve you better than ever before—but with the same responsibility and faithfulness upon which America has learned, both in war and in peace, that it can rely.

LET'S FINISH THE JOB
BUY VICTORY BONDS

AMERICAN RAILROADS
—LOOKING AHEAD

Field Seeds

NEW YORK, N. Y.—The American Seed Trade Ass'n plans to meet June 17, 18 and 19 at the Pennsylvania Hotel.

MINOT, N. D.—The Farmers Union Grain & Supply Co. has bought the seed and feed business of the Valke-Christensen Co.

DELPHI, IND.—Roy Caldwell, 55, manager of the Hybrid Seed Co. in Camden died in the Cass County Hospital Nov. 13.—P.J.P.

CHICAGO, ILL.—The International Crop Improvement Ass'n will hold its annual meeting Dec. 2 to 6 at the Morrison Hotel.

COLUMBIA, MO.—The annual meeting of the Missouri Seed Improvement Ass'n will be held Dec. 13, during the State Seed Show.

BOZEMAN, MONT.—V. D. Marquis, superintendent of the Gallatin Valley Seed Co., recently was found dead of a heart attack.

RALSTON, NEB.—The Nebraska Seed Co. has placed in operation its large, new and complete seed handling plant that cost \$175,000.

JACKSONVILLE, FLA.—F. W. Cameron has established the Cameron Seed & Feed Store in Pearl street, to serve the north section of Jacksonville.

ANDREW, IA.—The Cornelius Hybrid Seed Corn Plant burned Oct. 19 with more than 500 bus. of seed in four drier bins. The \$15,000 loss is partly insured.

LOGANSPOUT, IND.—Roy Monroe Caldwell, 55, of Camden, Ind., died recently in the Cass County hospital. He was manager of the Hybrid Soy Seed Company of Camden.—W.B.C.

PITTSBURG, KAN.—Henry Gould Nation, 70, who was a salesman for the Kelso Seed Co., died Nov. 15 at the Pittsburg hospital, following an illness of five days. He joined the Kelso Seed Co. in 1931.—G.M.H.

MONMOUTH, ILL.—Fire destroyed one of the five driers at the processing plant of the DeKalb Agricultural Ass'n Nov. 4, causing a loss of \$43,000. The loss included 4,000 bus. of hybrid seed corn.—P.J.P.

CHATTANOOGA, TENN.—H. G. Hastings is installing a new front on his seed store, an electric freight elevator for basement and three floors, and a balcony for an office. Redecoration is being done throughout.

SUNFLOWER seed production is estimated at 5,950,000 pounds in California, Missouri and Illinois, against 5,400,000 pounds in 1944, and the 5-year average of 4,058,400 pounds. Yield per acre is 626 pounds.—U.S.D.A.

WEST MEMPHIS, ARK.—The Delta Seed Corporation has been incorporated, capital stock \$50,000. The incorporators are Bryan E. Nearn, of West Memphis and C. F. Zanone, Jr., and J. O. E. Beck of Hughes.—P.J.P.

CONWAY, ARK.—Don Clayton Browne, 80, who was connected with the Conway Seed Store, operated by his son, Walter E. Browne, died Oct. 29. He was a native of Michigan but had lived in Arkansas 68 years.—P.J.P.

CINCINNATI, O.—Chas. Manthey, Sr., former pres. of the Manthey Seed Co., died Oct. 16, aged 63 years. Among the survivors are two sons associated with him in the business, Willard F. Manthey of Madisonville, and Chas. D. Manthey, Jr.

REED CITY, MICH.—The Kent Elevator Co. has remodeled the building formerly used as a potato warehouse into a modern seed cleaning plant. A new buckhorn mill and gavity type seed cleaner have been installed, Clarence Churchill and Ellis Bazzett, owners, announced.

FREMONT, NEB.—Earl Conrad, operator of the Yager Seed & Nursery Co., has been enjoined by the federal court to cease violating the O.P.A. regulations against purchases and sales of seed at over ceiling prices and failure to keep complete and accurate records of each purchase.

PORTLAND, ORE.—Alfalfa seed growers in Harvey County are not having any trouble disposing of their crop this season. Both Oregon and Idaho seed companies were on the ground early this fall trying to buy up supplies at ceiling price, which is 39½¢ for common and 46½¢ for certified. The buyers also care for transportation and cleaning charges.—F.K.H.

HUTCHINSON, KAN.—Two Kansas bred varieties of hybrid seed corn were top producers in Reno County's corn variety tests grown last summer on the Walter Haltom farm. A white corn, named Kansas 2234, made 49.3 bus. in the test, and a yellow variety, also hybrid and known as Kansas 1583, produced at the rate of 46.5 bus. per acre. Farm Agent Don W. Ingle, conducted the tests.—G.M.H.

Meeting California Seed Ass'n

The fall meeting of the California Seed Ass'n was held Oct. 12 and 13 in the St. Francis Hotel, San Francisco, the sessions of the Field Seed Division being presided over by Maurice Keating of Berkeley.

Wm. D. Hay of the U. S. D. A. described changes in the Federal Seed Act.

E. E. Humphries reported on the activities of the California Seed Council, of which he is president.

Dr. Harry Scoth of the U. S. D. A. told of the "Developments in the Oregon Seed Industry."

LLOYD BROWN, Chicago, first vice pres. of the American Seed Trade Ass'n, gave a "Cross Section of the American Field Seed Industry."

JAS. A. YOUNG, former executive sec'y of that Ass'n, spoke on the readjustment of the American Seed Trade to post-war conditions.

Friday evening the banquet was given in the St. Julian Cafe. Saturday evening a dinner dance was given in the St. Francis Hotel.

Mixtures of Seed Best for Pastures

A grass-legume combination produces a high yield of forage of higher feeding value than grass alone. In tests at the New Jersey Agricultural Experiment Station, for example, alfalfa and smooth brome grass mixed yielded 7,187 pounds of dry matter per acre; alfalfa alone gave 6,812 pounds, and smooth brome alone 2,920 pounds. On the other hand, legumes alone are shorter-lived, permit more soil erosion, and are more conducive to bloat than grass-legume mixtures. Legumes and grasses through their mutual helpfulness are true partners. It is generally believed that a favorable proportion of the two in a pasture sod is about 40 per cent grass and 60 per cent legume.

There are four productive long-lived grasses that are valuable as partners for alfalfa and clover: orchard grass, smooth brome grass, reed canary grass, and timothy. The choice of grass will depend on the use to which the mixture is to be put, soil conditions, and the time of year the seeding is made.—New Jersey Agr. Exp. Sta.

Thatcher Wheat Acreage Expanding

A survey of the distribution of wheat varieties over the prairies just made by a large number of correspondents for the Searle Grain Co. shows that Thatcher acreage is still expanding and is the most popular variety over the prairies as a whole. Thatcher now occupies 56 per cent of the wheat acreage of the prairies compared with 54.2 per cent last year. Marquis is in second place occupying 14.7 per cent of the acreage, compared with 15.5 per cent last year. Red Bobs is in third place now occupying 11.8 per cent of the crop compared with 12.3 per cent last year. Regent is in fourth place with 5.1 per cent of the acreage. Durum has climbed up to fifth place, now occupying 3.3 per cent of the acreage compared with 2.5 per cent last year. Renown is in sixth place with 2.6 per cent and Apex is in seventh place with 2.2 per cent; miscellaneous varieties occupying the small remainder.

Thatcher dominates in Saskatchewan with 77.1 per cent of the acreage. Regent dominates in Manitoba occupying 37.8 per cent of the acreage and Red Bobs still leads in Alberta with 38.2 per cent of the acreage, showing a somewhat slight decline from 39.3 per cent last year. Thatcher is making headway in Alberta, now occupying 19.5 per cent of the acreage compared with 17 per cent last year.

Seed Movement in October

Receipts and shipments of seed at the various markets during October, compared with October, 1944, in bushels, except where otherwise indicated, were:

	FLAXSEED Receipts		Shipments	
	1945	1944	1945	1944
Chicago	123,000	81,000	62,000	41,000
Duluth				
Superior	2,900,980	1,393,400	1,246,745	1,442,935
Ft. William ..	1,217,304	1,670,045	318,315	584,218
Milwaukee	30,000	13,500		
Minneapolis ..	6,003,000	351,900	865,500	289,500
Omaha			1,600	1,600
Portland	50,427	35,133		
Superior	2,273,891	968,562	1,082,718	610,364
SORGHUMS				
Port Worth	625,900	1,221,000	361,900	325,600
Hutchinson ..	60,500	275,000		
Indianapolis ..		182,400		76,800
Kansas City ..	742,000	1,783,250	742,000	1,092,000
New Orleans ..	1,100	2,500		6,000
Omaha	3,207	637,500		14,400
Peoria	92,000	212,000	61,000	12,000
St. Joseph	99,680	40,940	5,340	
St. Louis	287,000	1,049,100	429,800	1,118,600
Wichita	15,750		21,000	
CLOVER				
Chicago, lbs. 1,037,000		1,474,000	150,000	251,000
Milwaukee, lbs. 3,031,857		3,557,257		
TIMOTHY				
Chicago, lbs. 1,603,000		1,909,000	141,000	196,000
Milwaukee, lbs. 3,617,875		511,944		
CANE SEED				
Ft. Worth	1,100	1,100		
Kansas City		14,000		

WEEDS and Weed Seeds

Your farmer patrons, yourself, in fact, everyone interested in the betterment of agriculture, will welcome this new book. Its 76 pages, 6x9, contain information, with illustrations of Noxious Weeds, Lawn Weeds, Poisonous Plants and aids dealers to identify noxious weed seeds. Nothing like it ever before published. Price \$1.00 plus postage.

Grain & Feed Journals

Consolidated

327 So. La Salle St.

Chicago, Ill.

South Carolina Seedsmen Meet

The South Carolina Seedsmen Ass'n held its annual meeting Oct. 19 and 20 at the Francis Marion Hotel, Charleston, S. C., Pres. Gary E. Douglas presiding.

Dr. R. F. POOLE, pres. of Clemson College, outlined plans for certification of seed.

FRANK C. EVERETT, described the activities of the Southern Seedsmen Ass'n of which he is pres.

J. ROY JONES, Commissioner of Agriculture, talked on seed control.

STUART C. SIMPSON, sec'y of the Southern Seedsmen Ass'n, had as his topic "Blue Lupine, Its Harvest and Value."

In the afternoon a visit was made to the state experiment station and the U. S. vegetable seed breeding laboratory.

Saturday morning committee reports were presented.

The following resolution was adopted:

That this Ass'n memorialize the Clemson Truck Experiment Station and the U. S. Vegetable Breeding Laboratory, both of Charleston, S. C., to use their best efforts to secure the co-operation of other southern experiment and vegetable breeding stations in the matter of simultaneously conducting tests of the various new vegetable varieties and strains, as such new varieties or strains become available, and co-operatively report results to both the public and to the seed trade.

OFFICERS elected for the ensuing year are: pres., E. W. Bailey, Charleston; vice pres., Gary E. Douglas, Chesterfield, S. C.; and sec'y-treas., Martin P. Shuler, Orangeburg, S. C.

Kansas Noxious Weed Inspection

Certain inspectors of the Kansas State Grain Inspection Department have been deputized by J. C. Mohler, sec'y of the Kansas State Department of Agriculture, to examine representative samples of consignments of feed oats, feed barley and other livestock feed material, and issue certificates for any such consignments of such feed grains examined by the State Grain Department at Kansas City which are found to be free from noxious weed seeds, such certificates to accompany all invoices of such shipments to Kansas.

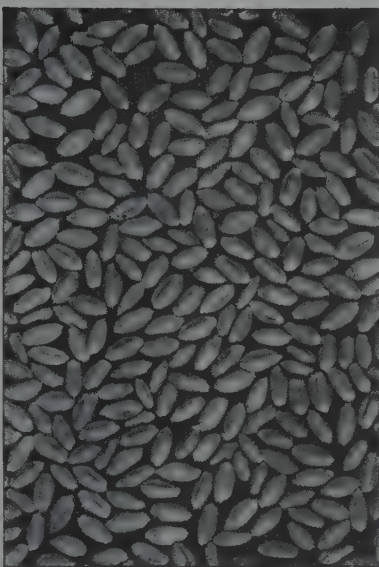
This arrangement was brought into effect thru the interest of the Kansas City Board of Trade in satisfying the new Kansas law prohibiting the sale and distribution in this state of feed materials infested with noxious weeds.

If, upon examination, the presence of noxious seeds is determined the shipper will be advised that no certificate can issue. If the grain is found to be free from such seeds a certificate accordingly will be issued. Such certificate will be honored by the county weed supervisors throughout the state, and the receiver of the grain will be free to offer it for sale without hindrance. The charge for making the examination will be \$1.10, whether certificate issues or not.

The law enacted by the 1945 legislature prohibits the sale in Kansas of "livestock feed material" which is infested with seeds of certain noxious weeds; viz., field bindweed, hoary cress, or Russian knapweed. An exception is made when such material is processed and the viability of the seeds is thereby destroyed, and sales may be made, therefore, to "commercial processors or commercial feed mixers."

If the request for examination is made in time and the car is within the jurisdiction of the Kansas department the inspector will make his determination from the regular probe sample used to establish the grade, and there will be no charge for sampling. If the request is received after sample has been delivered it will be necessary to take a new sample, for which a charge of 75c will be made.

Where the car is within the jurisdiction of the Missouri inspection department the Kansas inspectors will accept from that department an official sample and make their examination on



Kernels of Prairie Wheat, Described on Page 279 of Grain & Feed Journals, Oct. 10, 1945

the basis of such sample. In all such instances a sampling charge of 75c per car will be incurred. On cars loaded out of Kansas side elevators the inspector at the house is authorized to make the examination, if notice is received in time. When cars are loaded out of Missouri side elevators an official Missouri sample must be submitted.

During the first two weeks in October, 33 cars of northern-grown feeding oats out of 75 cars inspected, were rejected for shipment into Kansas because they contained bindweed seeds, J. C. Mohler, sec'y of the State Board of Agriculture, said recently. "The inspection was the result of efforts by the state grain inspector and the State Board to carry out provisions of a noxious weed law. Under the law, feed grains containing seed of field bindweed, Russian knapweed and hoary cress may not be shipped into the state for feed but must be sold to processors.—G. M. H.

Clinton Oats Is Best Yet Tested

Clinton is not a perfect oat. The strains now available show an unevenness in height and maturity. But because it is stiff-strawed and stands well the crop can be left in the field until the last plants are ripe. The oats also are susceptible to some races of crown rust—race 45 and similar ones. So far this race has never caused serious damage in Iowa.

In community grain trials this year Clinton outyielded Tama, Boone and Marion by an average of 14 bus. per acre. In tests at Ames and Kanawha, from 1938 thru 1945, it outyielded Tama an average of nearly 15 bus. per acre. It is ahead of Boone an average of nearly 16½ bushels per acre. It has out-yielded Marion by nearly 17 bus. per acre and Gopher and Richland by 27 and 28½ bus. per acre.

On the Wayne Robinson farm, north of Marshalltown, Clinton oats were grown under contract this year for the Committee for Agricultural Development at Iowa State College. Robinson's 141 acres yielded 102 bus. per acre. The test weight was 40 pounds per bushel.

A selected group of Iowa farmers will get

the new Clinton seed oats to increase the supply next year.

This is the oat that probably will replace all other varieties in Iowa within the next couple of years—as soon as the supply of seed can be increased enough.

Clinton oats were developed at the Iowa Agricultural Experiment Station under a co-operative breeding program with the Bureau of Plant Industry, Soils and Agricultural Engineering of the U. S. D. A.

In the fall of 1943 the Experiment Station turned 25 pounds of seed stock over to the Committee for Agricultural Development. The committee has increased this quantity to the supply now available.

Processing Hybrid Corn

As soon as the corn is ripe enough to assure good germination it is picked and brought to the processing plant where it is given a "rough sort" to take out obviously defective ears. It is then put into the drying plant where it is dried slowly by a current of artificially heated air passed down thru bins of ear corn. Unlike the drying of excess moisture corn for commercial purposes, seed corn is dried slowly on the cob.

After this drying has been completed the corn travels from the drying bins slowly thru the "belt sort" where only the most perfect corn is allowed to continue down the belt to the sheller.

From the sheller the shelled corn goes to one of the bins in the elevator from which it is slowly fed thru a gravity or "ring" grader, and lightweight and broken kernels are filtered off. The corn that gets by the gravity grader is then put thru several other graders. Kernels are graded in these machines as to size and shape, where "rounds" and "flats" and the like are separated from each other.

This selection or grading as to size and shape is not made because of any reason relating to germination or the kind of corn either will produce, but to get seed for each type or make of corn planter with the object of assuring even planting and a uniform stand in a field.

Of course, before any corn reaches any of the graders it is thoroughly cleaned and all chaff, dirt and other foreign substances are removed.

THE SELECTIVE SERVICE ACT provides that the veteran will be reinstated unless the employer's circumstances have so changed as to make it "impossible or unreasonable" for the employer to do so. The contention has been advanced that reinstatement of a veteran would be "impossible or unreasonable" if his reemployment displaced a non-veteran with greater seniority. The Selective Service interpretation meets this issue with the statement that the "impossible or unreasonable" clause applies only to the employer and that "consequences to third parties are not involved."

CERTIFIED LINCOLN Soybeans
Seed Oats **VIGLAND**
Car or truck lots

FUNK BROS. SEED CO.
Bloomington, Ill.

WE ARE BUYERS AND SELLERS OF
FIELD SEEDS

GEO. P. SEXAUER & SON
Brookings, So. Dak. Des Moines, Ia.

ED. F. MANGELSDORF & BRO., Inc.
ST. LOUIS 4, MISSOURI

Buyers and sellers of
Sweet Clover, Alfalfa, Lespedeza, Clovers, Timothy, Grasses,
Fodder Seeds, Sudan Grass, Soy Beans, Cow Peas

Grain Carriers

OSWEGO, N. Y.—A barge laden with 30,000 bus. of U. S. wheat sank in the harbor after a gale ripped a large hole in the side.

EMBARGOES were placed on all railroad freight to New York and Philadelphia Nov. 23, to reserve box cars for grain movement in the west.

CHICAGO, ILL.—The Ass'n of American Railroads reported that on Nov. 19 there were still 411 blocked country elevators in the Northwest and 561 in the Southwest.

A STEADY stream of box cars will be moved from eastern and southern roads over the next few weeks, according to assurances received by Senator Clyde M. Reed. The Senator got after the authorities after the order to send 2,500 box cars per week to the west failed to get results.

CLASS I railroads on Nov. 1, had 37,904 new freight cars on order, the Ass'n of American Railroads announced Nov. 23. On the like date last year they had 30,408 on order. New freight cars on order Nov. 1 this year included 14,811 plain box cars. The railroads have placed in service since Jan. 1, 16,207 plain box cars.

UNLESS the Bulwinkle bill is adopted and the conference method of rate-making is permitted to continue, "chaos is in store for both shippers and carriers," E. H. Burgess, Chairman, Traffic Executive Association, Eastern Territory, recently warned in an address before the Foreign Commerce Club of New York.

BUFFALO, N. Y.—Tugmen voted Nov. 5 to reject an offer by the Great Lakes Towing Co. to reinstate and give two weeks' back pay to those who went on strike Sept. 4. The Union asks 48 hours' pay for 40 hours' work per week. The company offered a 5-day week and 4 per cent increase in wages. Several agencies have asked Pres. Truman to order government operation of all tugs. There is danger that winter grain storage here may be greatly reduced.

GRAIN and grain products loading during the week ended Nov. 10 totaled 57,340 cars a decrease of 1,730 cars below the preceding week, but an increase of 5,829 cars above the corresponding week in 1944. In the Western Districts alone, grain and grain products loading for the week of Nov. 10 totaled 36,276 cars, a decrease of 1,098 cars below the preceding week but an increase of 2,947 cars above the corresponding week in 1944, as reported by the Ass'n of American Railroads.

TOLEDO, O.—Fifty-five concerns handling grain and feed and operating elevators and mills in Pennsylvania, West Virginia, Ohio, Indiana and Michigan have formed the Grain and Grain Routing Ass'n with F. M. Dickey of the National Milling Co. as chairman, to resist the attempt by the railroad companies before the Interstate Commerce Commission to compel shippers to provide specific routing on all grain moving from country elevators to final point of consumption. A hearing has been set for Dec. 4 at Chicago.

"GOVERNMENT OWNERSHIP of transportation in the United States within five years after the domestic replacement program is complete is the inevitable consequence of archaic, restrictive, and discriminatory policies of government," declared Donald D. Conn, executive vice president of the Transportation Association of America, before the Rotary Club of Omaha. "The public interest is served by the most efficient and convenient services of all kinds, water, rail, truck, bus, and air, properly coordinated with each other, not by the promotion of one form of transport against another at the taxpayers' expense. Subsidized commercial air transport is the most glaring example of discrimination in present-day national policy."

CHICAGO, ILL.—Clare J. Goodyear, traffic manager of the Philadelphia & Reading Coal & Iron Co., recently was elected pres. of the National Ass'n of Shippers Advisory Boards.

DECATUR, ILL.—Cancellation of tariff item providing transit here on soybean meal over the Illinois Central is being considered by the Illinois Commerce Commission in Investigation No. 10098.

AN ORDER has been issued prohibiting loading ammunition at Pacific and Atlantic Coast ports in box cars suitable for grain and flour. Such cars must be sent promptly to the grain producing territory.

The Box Car Situation

By W. C. KENDALL, chairman Car Service Division, Ass'n of American Railroads, before Mid-West Shippers Advisory Board

Referring to the loading of grain and grain products, you will recall that the Interstate Commerce Committee of the Senate called hearings in Washington, April last, and many of our friends from the Northwest and Mid-West appeared at those hearings and entered complaints, first, about the back-log, and, second, about the inability of the railroads to function this year when they were expecting banner crops, and which did develop. Those of us in the Ass'n did not feel that those groups had taken proper cognizance of the difficulties which had faced the railroads in the east during the winter months.

So far in 1945, the loading of grain and grain products, for the country as a whole, has been above that of any other period of which there is a record. It exceeds that of 1944, when they admitted that conditions were favorable, by 7.7 per cent; and that, gentlemen, includes those sections, from Jan. 1 to April 1, where the storm conditions to which I referred interfered with the operations of the railroads. That is a record of which the rail carriers may well be proud, and, in my judgment, is a complete answer to the critics on Capital Hill.

We are having the same experiences now that we had in 1921 and 1922, following the last war, referring especially to the dislocation of equipment. That is handicapping you as shippers; it is handicapping the railroads; and it is something which must be adjusted just as promptly as possible. The number of system box cars on home lines reached the low point of 16 per cent about six weeks ago. An improvement has been made since that time by

reason of the campaign to which all have contributed, so that the box cars, as of the latest date of which we have a record, are 22 per cent at home.

The situation will not be improved, nor will it be satisfactory to anyone until at least 50 and perhaps 60 per cent of box cars are at home. There are two reasons why it is important to bring about this improvement which I am sure you will all recognize. The first is that every road has purchased equipment to meet the needs of the shippers it serves. The second is that by reason of literally running the wheels off the cars many of them have not received adequate mechanical attention while on foreign lines during the past two or three years, and they will not receive proper attention until they are on their home roads again. So we are asking all of the railroads and all of the shippers to assist in this program of relocating box cars to "home roads."

Ask Lower Coast Grain Rates

An Interstate Commerce Commission panel on Nov. 17 was still weighing the evidence presented at Pocatello, Idaho, by railway representatives in opposition to a request by Idaho, Utah and Oregon millers for lower freight rates.

Cost of shipments of grain to West Coast ports have been considerably lessened since 1932, A. L. Stilling, Union Pacific assistant freight traffic manager advised the panel.

He followed with a statement that West Coast markets prefer Idaho grain and said that proves the present rates do not hamper the free movement of grain traffic.

In an effort to show that existing rates are not unreasonable, Stilling presented a comparison of prices from Idaho with prices from four Southwestern states.

Idaho shippers pay more to ship grain to West Coast points than do Midwest farmers with a longer haul, it was claimed in testimony.

Establishment of a blanket rate to supplant present graded rates on Southeastern Idaho shipments of grain and flour to California points was urged by other witnesses.

Members of Eastern Idaho Chamber of Commerce and Eastern Idaho Grain Growers association ask a 48-cent per cwt. blanket rate. Current graded rates range from 49 to 56 cents per cwt. plus milling charges of 3 to 10 cents per cwt.—F.K.H.



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Supply Trade

KANSAS CITY, MO.—The General Mill Equipment Co. has changed its warehouse to larger quarters at 2839 Southwest Blvd.

SOYBEAN processing patents of enemy origin are now available thru Jas. E. Markham, alien property custodian, Field bldg., Chicago, Ill.

LOS ANGELES, CAL.—A full line of textile bags will be made in the building purchased last summer by the Ames, Harris, Neville Co. and now placed in operation after remodeling and equipment with machinery.

INDIANAPOLIS, IND.—Chas. A. Griffith, 70, a milling engineer who had installed plants in many countries, died recently while on an inspection trip in Kansas City. For 15 years he was employed by the Allis-Chalmers Co., and had been at one time with the old Nordyke & Marmon Co.

MINNEAPOLIS, MINN.—The Hart-Carter Co. has been granted a permanent injunction prohibiting the United Electrical, Radio and Machine Workers Union from barring entry to its premises. The Union's demands are excessive and prohibitive. The company's fair settlement offer has been rejected.

CEDAR RAPIDS, IA.—The Causeway Co., a subsidiary of the Barnard & Leas Co., of Moline, Ill., has purchased the property of the Chandler Co., and is moving in machinery for the manufacture of some of its lines of flour, rice and cereal milling machinery. W. A. Barnard continues as pres. and general manager. Main offices will remain at Moline.

CHICAGO, ILL.—Strikes closed four shops making gears Nov. 19. The United Electrical, Radio and Machine Workers Union closed the plants of the Illinois Gear & Machine Co., D. O. James Mfg. Co., W. A. Jones Foundry & Machine Co., and three plants of the Foote Bros. Gear & Machine Corporation. The Union is reported to be preparing to call strikes at six other gear and machine companies.

KANSAS CITY, MO.—The Jones-Hettelsater Construction Co. has promoted Robert Hahn to head the structural engineering division, and E. C. Brackney to head the mechanical engineering department. Both have been with the company a number of years. The company has so many projects under construction at widely separated points that A. R. Hettelsater, pres. and general manager, is using chartered planes to solve the problem of getting train and Pullman reservations.

ST. LOUIS, MO.—The Fulton Bag & Cotton Mills is not complying with the directive of the War Labor Board, as the obligation to comply has ended with the war. Allen G. Woodruff, assistant production manager of the company, said the company's principal objection to the WLB order was the imposition of maintenance of membership and dues check-off, but that the company was willing to negotiate further with the unions on the other issues. He said the company paid the wage increase ordered by the board.

PITTSBURGH, PA.—The familiar blow torch is on the way out as a means of heating material, in favor of a new portable dielectric heating unit that throws ultra short radio waves on the material to be heated, as demonstrated recently by Dr. J. A. Hutcheon, associate director of the Westinghouse Electric Corporation's research laboratory. Previous devices required that the object be placed in an electrical field created between two stationary metal plates or electrodes. The advantages of this unit, which it will be possible to bring to the object to be heated, are obvious since it can be used in restricted areas and effectively on irregularly shaped pieces of material.

SEATTLE, WASH.—Exclusive distribution of the complete line of Fairbanks-Morse pumps has been turned over to the Milwaukee Machinery Co. of Portland, to be headed up by W. H. Perry, who was for many years with the Dallas branch of Fairbanks, Morse. The Cascade Machinery Co., of Seattle, will handle all Fairbanks, Morse pumping equipment, motors and electrical equipment and all type of repairs. The pump department of Cascade will be managed by Clyde A. Retter, who for many years was district manager of the Pomona Pump Co., before it was purchased by Fairbanks, Morse & Co.

New Dept. Heads for Goodrich Bros. Co.

Captain R. T. Creekmore has been appointed as new head of the track grain and general purchasing division of Goodrich Bros. Co., Winchester, Ind., succeeding L. C. Isbister. Captain Creekmore entered the service of his country in 1942 and has served at widely scattered points in the Army Air Corps for three



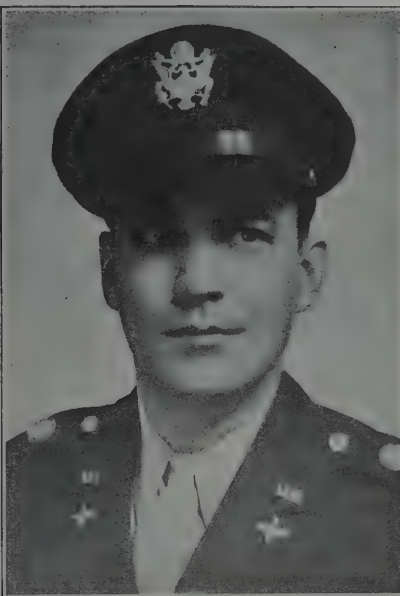
J. H. Ditslear, Comptroller, Goodrich Bros. Co., Winchester, Ind.

years. He is a native of Norfolk, Va., and a graduate of Duke University.

He entered the grain business in 1933 with Cargill Inc. at Minneapolis, and later was transferred to Chicago. For three years prior to his induction he had been associated with Early & Daniel Co. of Cincinnati. In addition to handling grain merchandising Captain Creekmore will purchase all ingredient feeds for the company's 23 retail points and its feed manufacturing plant.

In September Goodrich Bros. secured the service of J. H. Ditslear of Columbus, O., as comptroller. Mr. Ditslear had been associated with the Ohio Farm Bureau Coop. Assn. since 1936. He is particularly well fitted for his job of modernizing and directing the company's accounting in its home office and branches, through experience in every phase of accounting and auditing work with his previous employer. He is a native of Tiffin, O., and a graduate from Tiffin University.

Goodrich Bros. Co. has been in operation in Winchester since 1860. The appointments of these specially trained men is a part of its program of reorganization and expansion of its entire operation.



Captain R. T. Creekmore, In Charge of Purchasing, Goodrich Bros. Co., Winchester, Ind.

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Feedstuffs

MISSOURI is going to be in bad shape for sufficient corn to meet its feeding needs. The state is reported to have a shortage of 50,000,000 bus.—L.

DISTILLERS were permitted by the U.S. D.A. to use about 4,225,000 bus. of grain during November, limited to low grade corn, for production of beverage spirits and livestock feed.

CHICAGO, ILL.—Dawe's Products Co. was given a hearing at Chicago Nov. 13 by the Federal Trade Commission on the charge of misrepresentation in the sale of poultry and live stock feed.

Chicago, Ill.—Dr. B. W. Fairbanks, until recently professor of animal husbandry at the University of Illinois, has been given charge of the division of scientific development of the American Dry Milk Institute.

WASHINGTON, D. C.—A support price for good to choice butcher hogs of \$12 per 100 pounds, effective Oct. 1, 1946, to Sept. 30, 1947, was announced Oct. 23 by the Sec'y of Agriculture. The price will be based on Chicago, the differentials to be same as those used by the O.P.A.

ST. LOUIS, MO.—The American Dehydrators Ass'n will hold its convention in St. Louis Jan. 14 and 15 at the Jefferson Hotel. There has been some interest by various mixed feed manufacturers regarding this meeting and quite a few buyers might want to attend.—W. E. Glennon, sec'y, Chicago.

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Production of fish meal and scrap during July, compared with July, 1944, in parentheses, was as follows, in tons: menhaden, 29,611 (72,092); ground fish, 12,617 (17,824); pilchard, 9,262 (86,196); Alaska herring, 6,215 (8,122); Maine herring, 2,562 (6,090); tuna and mackerel, 4,779 (9,648), as reported by the Department of the Interior.

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Because of a weakening in demand, prices received by farmers for eggs during the 1946 hatching season will be below those of a year earlier. Feed prices probably will not be greatly changed. The egg-feed price ratio will be distinctly less favorable to egg producers than in 1945. Hence, the number of chickens raised during 1946 may be 10 to 20 per cent smaller than in 1945.—U.S.D.A.

WASHINGTON, D. C.—The O.P.A., effective Nov. 20, announced increases of 75 cents per ton for linseed meal pellets and for peanut meal pellets. Previously, the base prices of the pellets, from which maximum prices are determined, were \$1.50 a ton more than the base prices of linseed oil meal and peanut oil meal. This difference was not sufficient to cover the greater cost of producing the pellets, the industry reported. The amendments increase the premium for the pellets over the meal to \$2.25 a ton in line with corresponding increases already made for cottonseed and soybean products.

Feed Movement in October

Receipts and shipments of feed at the various markets during October, compared with October, 1944, in tons, were:

	Receipts		Shipments	
	1945	1944	1945	1944
Baltimore ...	5,506	8,725	...	...
Chicago ...	65,032	49,840	63,515	55,750
Kansas City ...	1,680	2,580	33,720	27,420
Milwaukee ...	90	270	20,850	17,880
Minneapolis ...	...	...	84,780	81,060
Minneapolis* ...	6,860	7,490	8,610	10,675
Peoria ...	11,700	14,560	19,140	13,560
Wichita ...	...	...	7,634	7,580

*Screenings. †Linseed meal.

PULLMAN, WASH.—Saving of the now wasted thousands of tons of pea vine, which might be converted into a valuable forage crop, and the drying of hay in the barn mow, are two projects of this past summer of John B. Dobie, rural electric investigator in the Department of Agricultural Engineering of Washington State College.—F.K.H.

Berger on Protein Situation

At the meeting of New England feed men Nov. 9 at Boston the principal speaker was Walter Berger of the feed division of the U. S. D. A. He said:

Altho on the basis of prospective less favorable livestock-feed price ratios, an easing in the protein feed supply situation is indicated for the feeding year just started, little, if any, relaxation in demand for high protein feeds—in fact, for all feeds—is as yet in evidence.

Hogs continue to be marketed at record weights and milk production per cow and egg production per laying hen continue at record levels. While we may assume that demand for dairy feed will continue at a high level at least thru April, reduced demand for formula feeds for poultry and turkeys should soon become apparent and bring about a better balance between supply and demand for high protein feeds.

Feeding of skim milk on farms may be expected to increase as sharply reduced outlets for whole milk products will lead to some shift from whole milk marketings back to cream separation on farms. This readjustment in farm operations should further reduce the demand for high protein feeds.

The large number of livestock and poultry to be fitted for marketing placed a special strain on protein feed supplies during the late summer and fall of this year. In order to help farmers tide over the between-season months in the production of protein meals and cake, the Department of Agriculture instituted a program of protein feed conservation. Farmers and the feed industry alike have been highly co-operative. We are rapidly approaching the time when that program will no longer need to be emphasized.

The supply of protein feeds is increasing day by day as more soybeans are harvested and sent to the processing plants. Demand for high protein feeds from turkey producers will drop more sharply subsequent to marketings than at this time last year, because of the 22 per cent larger production.

Hay Movement in October

Receipts and shipments of hay at the various markets during October, compared with October, 1944, in tons, were:

	Receipts		Shipments	
	1945	1944	1945	1944
Baltimore ...	231	256	...	...
Chicago ...	4,107	6,398	930	1,986
Ft. Worth ...	297	326	...	...
Kansas City ...	11,322	16,776	5,328	12,168
St. Louis ...	960	2,556	624	1,488
Seattle ...	2,761	1,551



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**Richard Townsend, New
Laboratory Chief**

The new laboratory being constructed at Indianapolis, Ind., by the Glidden Co. will be in charge of Dick Townsend, chemist, who spent eight years in technical and development work for the Central Corp. and McMillen Feed Mills, in which capacity he became thoroly familiar with problems of feed manufacturing, soya processing and beet sugar operations. He was earlier associated for four years with the Kraft Cheese Co.

Tight Protein Situation

Back in 1934 during the drouth the protein situation was tight but it was always possible to buy something at a price. Now, however, the price is reasonable but nothing at all is available. I doubt if even one car of any protein could be purchased today in the entire United States.

Shipments are coming along on contracts that have been made which will help the overall picture. There is a feeling among many large buyers not only out here but in the east, that after the turkeys go to market which would be about the first of the year there will be plenty of proteins. I wish I could be this optimistic.

I feel that if we have plenty of proteins by the first of April it will be gratifying. However, the situation can change quickly and if proteins such as sesame, babasu, copra and hemp should begin arriving from the Philippines the protein situation on the West Coast would be aided materially which would in turn help the entire country.

It is not generally recognized that the United States was never self-sufficient as far as proteins are concerned. We were always an im-

porter nation, not an exporter. Altho it is true some proteins were exported nevertheless the United States imported more than was exported.—P. A. Archambault.

Fish Meal for Pigs

About 800 pigs of different ages were given experimental diets which included, in addition to ordinary rations of barley, oatmeal and milling offal, 10 to 15 per cent of fishmeal and 25 to 50 per cent of raw, fresh fish offal. The experimental animals eagerly consumed fish offal and meal and showed at the age of 5 to 6 months an average daily gain of 1 to 1.5 kg.; the daily gain in weight of controls did not exceed 800 g. The experimental pigs remained healthy thruout the period of observation and the carcasses had no fishy smell.—Lenin Academy, Moscow.

Fattening Steers on Rice Products

Carrying forward studies of rice byproducts for feeding beef cattle, the comparative feeding values of rice, bran, rice polish, ground rough rice, and chicken-feed rice were compared by the Louisiana Experiment Station in tests lasting about 112 days with groups of 10 steers each, with cottonseed meal and alfalfa hay or rice straw in four experiments. The rice straw supplemented with a small amount of good alfalfa hay was more economical than legume hay alone. Good gains were produced by feeding steers on rations consisting principally of rice byproducts.

At current prices, corn was more profitably fed without rice byproducts.

The second highest profits were made with a ration consisting of corn, cottonseed meal, rice bran, molasses, and rice straw, but rice bran produced only fair profits when fed as the only carbonaceous concentrate. Without molasses, rice polish ranked second to corn.

Rice polish at \$31.20 per ton and rice bran at \$22.80 were not as profitable as corn at \$36.00. Gains and finish were improved by the substitution of 33 per cent molasses for an equal amount of corn. Rice straw was more profitable than hay. The feeding value of rice bran and rice polish appeared to be low compared with that shown by results obtained with swine and poultry. It appeared that rice bran and rice polish could be more profitably fed to milk cows, poultry and hogs than to beef steers.

Fire Started in Distillers Grains

About eight o'clock on a Saturday morning, there was a car of distiller's grain that was about to switch to Mr. Newbill's elevator and warehouses at Nashville, Tenn., for storage. Mr. Newbill directed that the car be switched to his siding as he saw some smoke or fumes coming from the side of the car. It was switched into the open yard and another car was placed on an adjacent track about three feet away. The car was opened and they started to transfer the feed from one car to another, and when they stopped at noon for lunch something over half of the contents had been transferred.

Mr. Newbill was at the scene about ten to twelve and stated that while the sacks being transferred were not so hot on the surface, when they were opened, it was quite hot in the center altho the color and odor of the stock seemed entirely normal.

The cars were left open while the men were at lunch, and about 12:30 there was a puff or explosion and both cars were completely enveloped in flames and suffered total loss.

This could have easily cost a fire loss of \$20,000 to \$30,000, and the underwriters are grateful for Mr. Newbill's alertness and the time element that permitted the show of smoke before the stuff was actually unloaded.—The Round Table of Mutual Fire Prevention Buro.

Will Wheat Be Graded by Variety?

Manhattan, Kans.—Forty-six grain men, and federal and state grain inspectors from nine states, recently attended the second Wheat Kernel Analysis School at Kansas State College. Fifty-four men enrolled for the advanced course which was held immediately following the Wheat Kernel Analysis School which lasted a week. The short course was sponsored by the departments of agronomy and milling industry at the college, and is designed to familiarize the men with characteristics of kernels of different wheat varieties to enable buyers to purchase the kinds best suited for bread-making purposes. The three major instructors at the school were L. P. Reitz, associate professor of agronomy; Willis Combs, United States Department of Agriculture; and Alvin Lowe, of the Garden City Branch of the agricultural experiment station.—G.M.H.

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Fig. 1—The small pullets were fed on an all-grain ration after three weeks of age and large pullets were continued on a balanced ration

Chicks Need Balanced Ration

By JESSE E. PARKER and J. EARL COOK
of No. Dak. Agr. Exp. Sta.

A commonplace practice with farm chick raisers is to start baby chicks on an adequate chick ration or starter feed, but to discontinue the use of such a ration and substitute either ground or whole farm grains when the chicks are two, three, or four weeks of age. Probably the greatest factor responsible for this practice is the seemingly high price of chick starter or the tediousness involved in mixing adequate chick rations at home. During the past several years the Experiment Station and the Extension Service of the North Dakota Agricultural College have cooperated in conducting chick demonstrations to show the economy of the continued feeding of a balanced ration during the entire brooding period.

BALANCED MASH—On Dec. 29, 1944, sixty-four 10-day old White Leghorn Chicks were received at the N.D.A.C. poultry plant from a North Dakota hatchery. These chicks were placed in a battery brooder and all were fed a chicken mash of the following composition:

Ground yellow corn	20	lbs.
Wheat bran	20	lbs.
Wheat middlings	20	lbs.
Ground oats	10	lbs.
Meat and bone meal	14	lbs.
Soybean meal	10	lbs.
Alfalfa leaf meal (dehydrated) ..	5	lbs.
Salt mixture containing 10 grams of manganous sulfate to each pound of iodized salt	1	lb.
Delsterol	0.12	lbs.

During the past year this ration has been used at the College for starting chicks and as a mash fed in combination with whole grains for growing stock and laying hens. As a usual practice a grain mixture is fed with this mash when chicks are from 6 to 8 weeks of age.

ALL GRAIN MASH—When the chicks were three weeks of age they were divided into two groups of 32 chicks each. One group was continued on the above mash which will be referred to henceforth as the "balanced mash"; the other was fed an all-grain mash of the following composition:

Ground yellow corn	40	lbs.
Ground wheat	39	lbs.
Ground oats	20	lbs.
Salt mixture	1	lb.
Delsterol	0.12	lbs.

The two groups were continued on these rations to 11 weeks of age when the cockerels were removed and marketed and the pullets in both groups were then fed the balanced mash.

At 3, 8, 11 and 22 weeks of age the chicks were weighed and examined.

OBSERVATIONS.—The chicks on the balanced mash grew much more rapidly than those on the all-grain mash. The difference in growth is shown in Fig. 1. At 8 weeks of age the average weight of the chicks on the balanced mash doubled the weights of those fed the all-grain diet, and at 11 weeks the average weight of the all-grain group was only 42 per cent of that of the balanced mash group. It is interesting to note that there was very little difference between the sexes with respect to body weight. In the all-grain group there was practically no sex difference in weight. Also it was very difficult to determine the sex in the all-grain chicks because of the retarded development of the combs of the males. As a matter of fact at 11 weeks of age two cockerels were left in with the pullets because of this difficulty of distinguishing sex. In the group fed the balanced ration, sex could easily be determined by comb development as early as 3 to 4 weeks of age. Since comb growth in the chick is influenced by the testis, it is not surprising that the all-grain diet had a suppressing effect on comb growth. Several investigators have observed that in the rat food limitation sufficient to cause marked loss in body weight results in testicular atrophy. It has also been shown experimentally that improper nutrition adversely affects the reproductive organs of the male chick and adult cock.

At 22 weeks of age, after both groups had been on the balanced ration for 11 weeks, it was observed that there was relatively little difference in the body weights of the two groups. The pullets that had been on the all-grain mash gained 2.27 pounds each during the 11-week periods, whereas the other group gained 1.86 pounds each. This clearly shows that the chick retains its capacity to grow in a favorable environment, even after prolonged periods of stunted growth due to improper nutrition. There are, however, certain effects of improper nutrition that are permanent.

Five, or 16 per cent, of the chicks were lost in the all-grain group to 11 weeks of age, whereas none of the balanced-mash chicks died. The most losses occurred from 8 to 11 weeks and in at least 3 cases death was caused by the individual being picked by other chicks. Beginning at 6 to 7 weeks of age the all-grain chicks were exceedingly nervous and appeared to be constantly in search of feed even though the troughs contained feed at all times. They would pick at the attendant's fingers, at any object brought near them and at one another.

That farm grains alone do not permit proper bone development in growing chicks was clearly demonstrated in this trial. Bone calcification

was so retarded in the chicks fed the all-grain ration that they had to be handled very carefully at the 11-weeks weighing. In some instances dropping the chicks several feet to the floor or catching them by the wings resulted in broken bones. Crooked breast bones were very prevalent in the all-grain group at 11 weeks. Twenty of the 27 chicks remaining in the all-grain group at 11 weeks had crooked breast bones, whereas in the chicks fed the balanced mash, only two had breast bones that were markedly crooked and three had slightly crooked breasts.

Chicks fed the balanced mash required only 62 per cent as much feed to produce a pound of grain as those fed the all-grain ration.

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Tag Does Not Tell True Feeding Value

By LYMAN PECK, feed consultant, before Illinois Feed Ass'n.

Crude protein, fat and fiber do not indicate the digestibility of these factors. Most of the digestibility tables on feed concentrates are worked out by experiments on cattle working with one or two ingredients at a time. However, we know that one ingredient may be long on certain factors that are deficient in another, and therefore, the combination of the two is far more valuable than either one alone. So in order to get a true indication of the total digestibility or utilization of a mixed feed we would have to test the mixture. It cannot be computed with a lead pencil.

Then let us consider another point. Suppose we establish the digestibility or utilization of a feed by feeding it to steers in a laboratory. That figure would not apply to swine or poultry. These classes of livestock have digestive systems totally different from steers.

Let us take rabbits for example. Good quality alfalfa hay has a fairly high digestibility when fed to cattle but will not even provide a maintenance ration for rabbits. Rabbits can utilize fresh green grass or alfalfa to good advantage but as soon as we cut and dry the hay, the digestibility insofar as rabbits are concerned goes way down. We cannot apply cattle results to rabbits, pigs or poultry with any real accuracy.

The other night I heard Dr. Paul Cannon of the University of Chicago, at the Food Forum meeting in Chicago, tell of his experiments with protein, feeding it to white rats. He equalized the starch, fat, vitamin and mineral part of the rations, also the calories, so the only variable was protein. Then he started in playing with the various essential amino acids of protein. In some cases by merely adding more of one or two of these different amino acids, he doubled the efficiency of the ration. In one case he made a ration of 9 per cent protein produce as good results as another not so well balanced in amino acids that contained 18 per cent protein.

AMINO ACID BALANCE.—Those engaged in carefully controlled experimental work with poultry, swine, and rats, know that protein quality—and that really means amino acid balance—can produce startling results. They also know that the vitamin content of the ration can materially influence the results in production and reproduction, regardless of the protein, fat and fiber content of the ration.

What else does the tag tell? It tells us the ingredients of which the feed is composed. How much does that mean? It might mean a little to a student of nutrition but I doubt if it means much to a feeder. He may think it does. He may have certain ideas about the values he attaches to certain foodstuffs. Perhaps he has been influenced by the story told him by some salesman about the great value of some particular ingredient. This may be real or totally imaginary, but there is implanted in his mind a desire for this particular ingredient and he looks for it.

PERFORMANCE TRUE TEST.—Now let us get down to basic facts. The only true test of a feed is performance because there is no substitute for results. You cannot make a good feed out of "talking points." If the feed produces good results at a lower cost than other mixtures, it is a good feed regardless of what it is made of. On the other hand if it does not produce good results, it is a poor feed even if it contains all the best ingredients on the market.

THE APPEARANCE of a feed is not a good basis for estimating value. Let us take alfalfa meal for example. The color is not a true indication of the vitamin content by any means. A chick starter may show a definite greenish color, but that does not mean it contains more alfalfa meal than one that is lighter

in color. If we take two alfalfa meals made of the same quality of hay and grind one very fine and the other coarser, 5 per cent of the finely ground meal will make the feed look much greener than the one containing the same amount of the more coarsely ground meal. Suppose we used 2½ per cent of the alfalfa meal and add a little shark oil for additional vitamin A. The feed is still lighter in color but contains more vitamin A than the much greener feed containing 5 per cent alfalfa and no shark oil. Thus the color does not indicate the vitamin A content of the complete ration.

One thing you can tell. The more coarsely ground poultry mashes are usually more palatable. There is plenty of experimental data on this and also to prove that, chickens will not pick over a coarse mash as they will one that is too finely ground. Most mashes are ground too fine.

Many of you are mixing feeds. May I put in a word of caution as to mixing. Follow the mixing directions of the manufacturer or the

formula carefully and then run the mixer long enough to get the ingredients uniformly blended. You cannot add a pound or two of some ingredient—run the mixer 3 to 5 minutes—and have a properly blended product. It just cannot be done, no matter how busy you are, or how short of help you are.

Now let us look at the other side of the picture. Is there anything on the tag that will give us a reliable indication of the value of the feed? Yes, there is!

REPUTATION OF MANUFACTURER.—Never mind the guaranteed analysis, never mind the list of ingredients. Look on the bottom of the tag for the name of the manufacturer. That should mean more than anything else. The producer has placed his name on the tag for all the world to know who made the product. That should indicate that the manufacturer accepts responsibility for the contents. It stands for the integrity of those who made it. It should assure those who see it that the claims made for the product are conservative and not extravagant.


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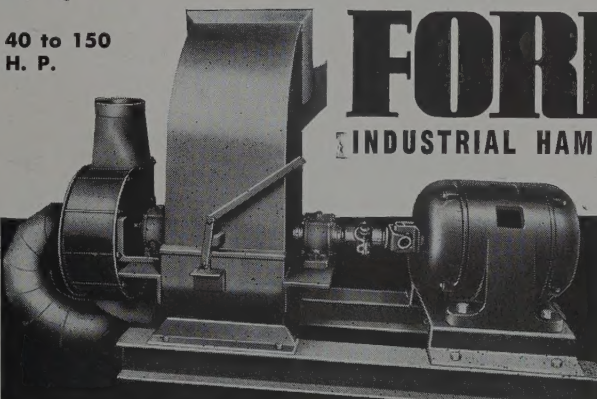
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The name should mean more than anything else on the tag. It makes no difference whether the firm be large or small. There are many small manufacturers that produce just as good feed as some of the larger ones.

Feed plants, like all industrial institutions, are merely brick, mortar and steel. The character of a business is found in its human elements.

Interpretations of O. P. A. Regulations

The National Grain Trade Council has received, under date of Oct. 10, the following digests of interpretations recently issued by the Cereals, Feeds and Agricultural Chemicals Branch, OPA, under the signature of Jonathan B. Richards, assistant general counsel:

FOOD PRODUCTS REGULATION NO. 2—GENERAL

1. Grains, integrated business.

Question: Under Section 2.5 of Food Products Regulation No. 2, can an integrated business act both as a country shipper under Section 2.5 (a) and as a merchandiser under Section 2.5 (b) in respect to a particular lot of grain?

Answer: No. Altho grain may pass from unit to unit within an integrated business, the concept of an integrated business, for which additional markups are provided in Section 2.5, is that its various units constitute a single entity. Therefore, the circumstances of original acquisition determine the status of any integrated business with respect to any lot of grain. If the integrated business acquires the lot of grain in question as a country shipper, as defined in the applicable supplement, it is, when it sells such grain, entitled to include in its maximum price the appropriate one of the markups provided in Section 2.5(a) for country shippers. If the integrated business acquires the lot of grain in question as a merchandiser, as defined in the applicable supplement, it is, when it sells such grain, entitled to include in its maximum price the appropriate one of the extra markups provided in Section 2.5(b). In other words, under Section 2.5, the seller acts either as a country shipper or as a merchandiser but never as both in respect to the same lot of grain, and the appropriate markup provided in Section 2.5 covers the entire movement of grain through all the various units of an integrated business and is not earned and may not be added until the grain is sold by the integrated business to another person.

Question: Same question as No. 1 except that it applies to Section 2.6 of Regulation No. 487 covering wheat.

Answer: Same answer to Question No. 1.

Question: May a country shipper or merchandising markup taken in accordance with the answer given in Question 1 above, be divided for accounting purposes among several separate units of an integrated business?

Answer: Yes. It may be divided or it may be taken in its entirety by one unit.

FOOD PRODUCTS REGULATION NO. 2—SUPPLEMENT 1

1. Retailer's maximum price on corn and oats—Cost—"Supplier's maximum price."

Question: "X" is a "retailer" as defined in Section 5(a)(3) of Supplement 1. He sells corn from a "store," as defined in Section 5(a)(2) of Supplement 1, which is not located at a barge-loading point. If "X" buys a lot of corn at the farm where grown, which is nearer to a rail point than a barge loading point, at the price determined in accordance with Section 6(a)(6)(ii) of Supplement 4, namely, at 2½ cents per bushel less than the base price at the barge loading point nearest the farm where grown and less than the transportation charge from such barge loading point to such farm, in his "cost" under the first four methods and his "supplier's maximum price" under the fifth method in Section 7 of Supplement 1 determined by reference to his purchase price under Section 6(a)(6)(ii) in Supplement 4, as above indicated, or by reference to a price determined under Section 6(a)(6)(i)?

Answer: His cost and his supplier's maximum price are determined by reference to Section 6(a)(6)(i) of Supplement 4, for, altho "X" may purchase the corn under Section 6(a)(6)(ii), his sale is subject to the condition set out in the proviso "that if the corn is not hauled and delivered to a barge loading point, the base price on resale shall be as in Section 6(a)(6)(i)."

The word "cost" as used in Section 7 of Supplement 1 is, of course, limited by the overriding test that such cost is not in excess of the appropriate maximum price and the proper basis for the determination of a maximum price for corn not hauled and delivered to a barge loading point in Section 6(a)(6)(i).

Altho the proviso in Section 6(a)(6)(ii) does

not directly apply to sales under Supplement 1, because such sales are specifically exempted from the provisions of Supplement 4 by Section 1(a)(1), it is not believed that this fact determines the issue which, in this case, is the appropriate basis upon which such maximum price is determined. For this purpose it is necessary to look to the provisions of Supplement 4, without which no maximum price for the sale in question can be determined. The basis for determining a maximum price set out in Section 6(a)(6)(i) cannot be separated from the condition set out in the proviso as this condition is an integral part of Section 6(a)(6)(ii).

Furthermore, the fourth paragraph in the statement of considerations to Supplement 1 is not inconsistent with the foregoing interpretation. This statement does not declare that there is not an ascertainable proper price for each such sale. It merely states that certain pricing methods of Supplement 1 are intended to relieve the retailer from the burden of checking his supplier's maximum price extensively in order to avoid responsibility, on his own sales, for over ceiling prices. This statement cannot reasonably be held to mean that the retailer's cost or supplier's maximum price can be figured which the retailer knows, or has reason to believe is excessive. The retailer must certainly show good faith in order to be relieved of responsibility for any over ceiling prices.

Question: Same facts as in Question No. 1 except that retailer sells oats.

Answer: Same answer as to Question No. 1 except that deduction is 2 cents instead of 2½ cents per bushel.

FOOD PRODUCTS REGULATION NO. 2—SUPPLEMENT 2

1. Commodity delivered in storage—maximum price for deliveries in carload quantities.

Question: If "A" buys corn in lots of 60,000 pounds or more from a country shipper delivered in storage, as evidenced by the transfer of a warehouse receipt prior to movement by rail or barge, how does he determine his maximum price for deliveries in carload quantities?

Answer: "A" is a merchandiser and he determines his maximum price under Section 10(a)(1) by adding a merchandising markup of 1½ cents per bushel and his transportation costs to his supplier's maximum price determined under Section 9(c) or if the corn has been moved into a terminal basing point he may use the terminal base point price in lieu of his supplier's maximum price and add thereto his transportation cost and a merchandising markup of 1½ cents per bushel.

Question: Same as Question 1, except that it applies to oats and barley.

Answer: Same answer as to Question 1 except for differences in the amounts of the merchandising markups under several supplements.

Question: Same as Question 1 except that it applies to grain sorghums.

Answer: "A" is a merchandiser and he determines his maximum price under Section 10(a)(1) by adding a merchandising markup of 4 cents per bushel and his transportation costs to his supplier's maximum price determined under Section 9(c).

FOOD PRODUCTS REGULATION NO. 3—SUPPLEMENT 3

1. Sales of soybean oil meal f.o.b. processing plant and delivered.

Question: "A" is a processor of soybean oil meal located at Point X. "B" is a merchandiser located at Point Y. May "A" sell soybean oil meal to "B" f.o.b. his processing plant at X at \$45 per ton plus freight allowance from Decatur to Point X?

Answer: Yes, provided "A" relinquishes control of the soybean oil meal to "B" at Point X.

Question: Same facts as in preceding question, except that "A" ships the soybean oil meal to "B" on an order B/L. Is the maximum price governing this sale \$45 per ton plus freight allowance from Decatur to Point X?

Answer: No. "A" has not relinquished control of the soybean oil meal at Point X but at Point Y and the maximum price is \$45 per ton plus freight allowance from Decatur to Point Y.

2. Maximum prices of wholesalers—transportation charges.

Question: The warehouse of wholesaler "A" is located at Point X. The warehouse of wholesaler "B" is located at Point Y. The freight allowance from Decatur to Points X and Y is the same. If "A" and "B" purchase a pool car of soybean products which is delivered at Point X, may "B" include in his maximum price his cost of transporting his portion of the shipment to his warehouse at Y?

Answer: No. Under Section 10 of Supplement 3 and under Sections 3.4 and 3.5 of Food Products Regulation No. 3, such transportation cost is not a factor in the determination of the maximum price. As to any lot which he received as part of a pool car, "B" must use as his base price the appropriate base price at his warehouse.

Question: If "A" purchases a carload quantity of soybean products and sells and delivers an l.c.l. lot to "B" at Point X, what is the

maximum price that "B" may charge when he resells such lot as a wholesaler?

Answer: Under Section 10 of Supplement 3 and under Sections 3.4 and 3.5 of Food Products Regulation No. 3, "B," as to any l.c.l. lot, may use as his base price his supplier's maximum price on the sale to him, plus his transportation cost to his warehouse, if any. However, in determining his maximum price, "B" may not include a markup as a wholesaler as under the facts as stated one wholesaler has already handled the lot.

MAXIMUM PRICE REGULATION NO. 74

1. Maximum prices for domestic dry rendered tankage.

Question: "A" sells domestic dry rendered tankage, bulk, containing 11 per cent of fat to "B." What is the maximum price that "A" may charge for such sale?

Answer: Under Section 4(a), the maximum price which "A" may charge is \$1.25 per ton for each percentage of protein therein, plus transportation charges from the plant where the tankage was produced to the buyer's receiving point by a usual route and method of transportation.

Question: May "A" sell such tankage to "B" on an extracting basis under which "B" extracts the fat and pays "A" the maximum price for the percentage of protein in the tankage, plus an amount not in excess of the maximum price for the fat extracted, less the maximum charge for the extracting service?

Answer: No. By definition under Section 3, dry rendered tankage includes tankage containing not in excess of 15 per cent of fat. There may be no addition to the maximum price of dry rendered tankage for fat up to and including 15 per cent. However, "A" may have the fat extracted on a custom basis and thereafter sell the dry rendered tankage and fat separately at their respective maximum prices.

MAXIMUM PRICE REGULATION NO. 585

1. Shrinkage. A manufacturer may consider shrinkage and allow for the same either by adding it to his margin or by adding it to his base ingredient cost, but not to both, and only if he has 1942 base period records which show that he considered and estimated and calculated shrinkage. If he has no such records, then he is considered to have absorbed shrinkage in his base period margin and cannot regain the same by adding it to his margin computed under the regulation or by adding it to his base ingredient cost.

FOOD PRODUCTS REGULATION NO. 2—GENERAL

1. Conditional sales.

Question: May the seller of corn of the 1944 crop at the maximum price condition the sale of such corn by requiring the buyer also to purchase a specified quantity of corn of the 1945 crop?

Answer: No. Such a practice is a tying agreement contrary to established OPA policy and is in violation of Section 3 of the regulation. For statement of the general policy, see the interpretation on tying agreements after "criss-cross" sales under Food Products Regulation No. 2 in our letter of Aug. 8, 1945.

Question: Same facts as in the question above except that barley, oats, grain sorghums or wheat is the commodity involved.

Answer: Same as answer to question above.

A New Vitamin—Folic Acid

While not strictly new it is only recently that chemists have succeeded in producing artificially folic acid, which is a member of the vitamin B complex and known as the Lactobacillus casei factor.

The new folic acid substance, which has not yet been named, greatly stimulates the growth of animals, Edwin B. Hart, professor of biochemistry at the University of Wisconsin, said. A chicken, which had a small amount of folic acid added to its diet, grew to a weight of 300 grams, compared to other chickens of the same age which weighed only 170 grams.

The name folic acid is derived from the fact that concentrated preparations of the vitamin were obtained from leaves, or foliage, by workers at the University of Texas, who coined the term. However, the vitamin has none of the properties usually associated with acids, being a slightly soluble, tasteless, yellow powder. Experiments at the National Institute of Health, a division of the Federal Security Agency, showed that rats exhibiting blood disorders could be cured by the new vitamin. At the University of Arkansas monkeys suffering from anemia, delayed growth, diarrhea and ulcerations of the mouth and large intestines were reported cured by injections of a few thousandths of a gram of pure folic acid.

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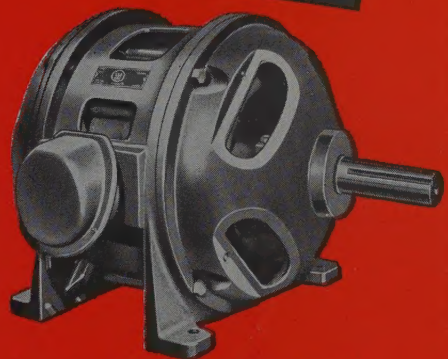
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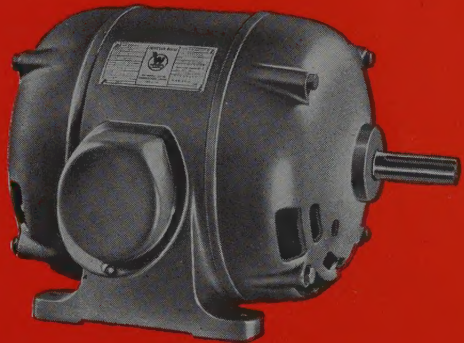
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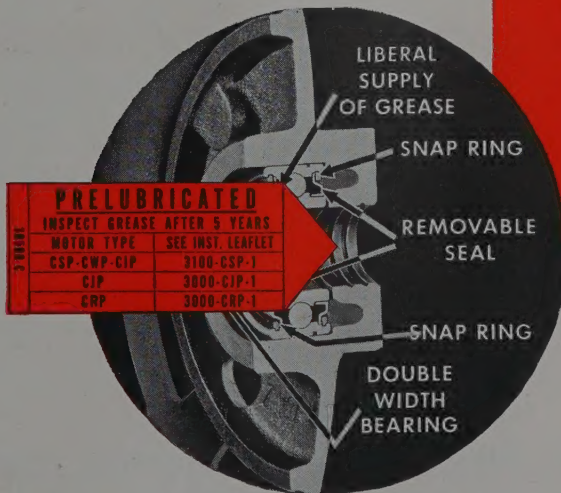
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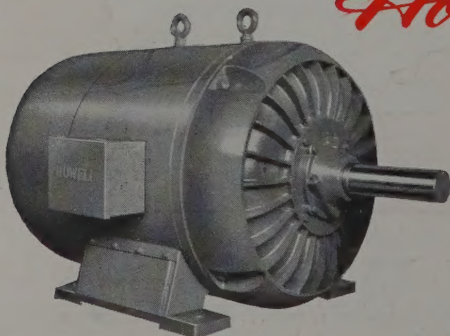
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